THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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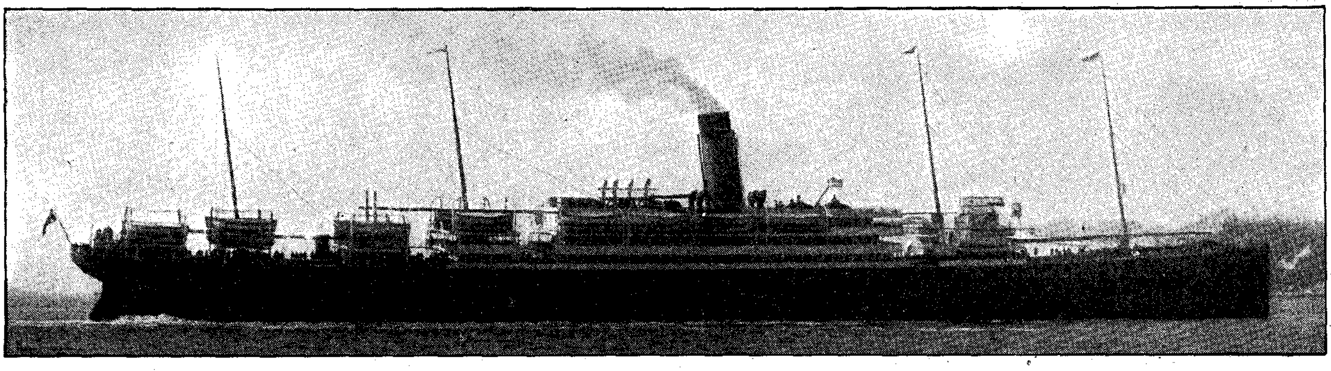
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



THE *ARABIC*, SUNK WITHOUT WARNING, AUGUST 19, BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF THE IRISH COAST.

THE ATTACK ON THE "ARABIC"

IS THE TORPEDOING of the *Arabic* Germany's answer to our third *Lusitania* note? Solemnly the momentous question is asked by many editors, who recall the "friendly but forceful" communication to Germany in which the United States asserted what the New York *Sun* terms "the right of its neutral citizens to sail on the neutral seas unassassinated." Just thirty days after this Government had warned Germany that any further contravention of our rights at sea as neutrals would be regarded as an act "deliberately unfriendly," the press remind us, the White Star liner *Arabic* is sunk without warning off the south coast of Ireland by a German submarine. The *Arabic* was on her way from Liverpool to New York, and in her passenger-list of 181 were included 29 Americans, while her crew numbered 242. While most of those on board were rescued, the names of two American passengers appear in the list of more than fifty persons reported missing. The steamer was struck at 9.15 on the morning of August 19, when she was fifty miles west of the spot where the *Lusitania* went down, and sank in eleven minutes. The fact that a large loss of life was averted is explained on two grounds. First, says the *World* correspondent, "perfect weather prevailed"; and secondly, from the time the *Arabic* left the Mersey "her life-boats had been swung out, her life-rafts were ready for launching, and the life-belts had been freed from their racks."

Editorially, *The World* observes that "every German submarine commander knows that a passenger-ship from Liverpool to New York, whatever flag she flies, presumably carries American citizens." Therefore if the commander who sank the *Arabic* "deliberately destroyed an unconvoyed and unwarned passenger-ship without taking the precautions presented by international law, it is to be assumed that he intended deliberately to murder Americans." Among other New York dailies we find *The Times* saying that "it should be plain even to the most war-mad Germans that friendly relations between the two countries can not continue to be maintained if these intolerable wrongs continue to be perpetrated." *The Tribune* is convinced that the time has come "to act," and suggests that "without delay, further protest, any diplomatic exchange whatsoever, the German Ambassador in Washington should receive his passports; the American Ambassador in Berlin should be recalled." *The Sun* adopts a like attitude, saying that it is "the obvious and only course consonant with the self-respect of the American people in the present extremely critical juncture." Finally, we learn from the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* that it is "most unfortunate that the German Government has not yet answered the third *Lusitania* note" because "the subsequent destruction of the steamship *Arabic* can, therefore, be held to be a direct challenge, more particularly as press dispatches at hand assert that the torpedoing of the passenger-ship was without warning and the rescuing of the passengers on board was left to blind chance."

Turning to the press of the country at large, we find the Phoenix *Arizona Republican*, Cheyenne *Leader*, and Salt Lake *Tribune* convinced that a rupture of diplomatic relations is now inevitable. In the judgment of the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, "if

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American lives were lost, then the situation is as grave as that when the *Maine* was sunk in the harbor of Havana." The feeling that the time has come for "positive measures," as the Philadelphia *Inquirer* puts it, or we must confess that we are only "bluffing," is variously exprest by such journals as the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*, the Indianapolis *Star*, the Charleston *News and Courier*, the Worcester *Telegram*, and the Boston *Globe*. In the view of the Springfield *Republican*, the attack on the *Arabic* "widens the gaping breach between the warring German Empire and the peaceful Western Republic," while among the journals that consider it Germany's answer to our third *Lusitania* note are the New Haven *Journal-Courier* and the Hartford *Courant*.

That we hasten slowly is, however, the suggestion of the German-American Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, which observes:

> "Only those who stand by England, whether right or wrong, will jump at conclusions. True Americans demand a thorough sifting of the case. We may also add that all difficulties with Germany could be easily averted if Americans would place themselves under the protection of their own and not of a foreign country."

LIGHT ON GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Suspicion of German activities in this country has been increased from time to time, especially among sympathizers with the Allies, as the Springfield *Republican* observes, by the rumors and accusations that have filled the air for several months and have in some measure crept into print. Certain newspapers have even charged the German Embassy with wilful violation of our neutrality laws. We have read that a great German-spy system has the country in its coils, that "German money has been used among our people in a way inconsistent with international friendship." Hence it is to a not-unprepared public that the New York *World* presents the letters which have fallen into its hands, and which in its opinion prove that "the German propaganda in the United States has become a political conspiracy against the Government and people of the United States." This correspondence can not even be summarized here. But according to the *World* story, such names as those of the German Imperial Chancellor and the German Ambassador at Washington are involved; enormous sums of money are being spent—one guess is $2,000,000 a week; and the objects include the buying and erection of arms-factories, the fomenting of strikes and other attempts to keep supplies from the Allies, the financing of the movement against the export of arms, and, in *The World's* words, "a most elaborate scheme to control and influence the press of the United States, to establish newspapers and news-services, finance professional lecturers and moving-picture shows, and to enlist the support of American citizens and publish books for the sole purpose of fomenting internal discord among the American people to the advantage of the German Empire." In particular, German control and financial support of *The Fatherland* (New York) is asserted.

In St. Louis this seems mere "hysteria" to some newspapers; *The Globe Democrat* smiles at New York editors looking "under the bed every night for German spies," and *The Times* asks if they imagined "that this pro-German propaganda was financed by England." In German circles, if we may believe the *New Yorker Herold*, the disclosures have aroused "only languid interest." It observes that no member of the German Embassy has been really compromised, and adds:

> "All the important letters except one are merely typewritten, without signatures or any writing, and such letters can be made by the hundreds every day. They are not evidence."

Outside of German circles, however, and particularly in the East, the attitude of the press is far from languid. True, several papers point out that the German agents have blundered, that in attempting to subsidize publicity they have "tried to crawl in at the cellar door when the front door was wide open," that their efforts have been of less service to Germany than to her enemies. But, says the Springfield *Republican*, soberly, "if the German Government, through its ambassador or agents, is financing insolent press campaigns on our own soil, in opposition to the policies of the United States Government, and fostering popular agitations to undermine the President of this country among his own people, there will be cause for resentment among all loyal and true Americans." "Subsidized sedition," the Albany *Argus* calls it. Berlin, says the New York *Globe*, "has insulted the American people as much as if she had deliberately fired at our flag." Many other papers are equally concerned over the disclosures of a propaganda which the New York *World* editorially characterizes as follows:

> "Its sole purpose is to destroy American neutrality, sacrifice American interests, and annihilate American rights for the advancement of German arms. . . . . .
>
> "These pro-German activities could be treated with reasonable indifference so long as it was believed that they were due to the excessive sympathies of overzealous American citizens of German birth or German blood. The President could afford to ignore them in the general interest of freedom of speech. . . . But when it is shown that these activities are directed from Berlin by the official authority of the German Government itself, when it is shown that German money and German intrigue are sowing broadcast the seeds of treason throughout the United States, the Government at Washington can no longer afford to close its eyes."

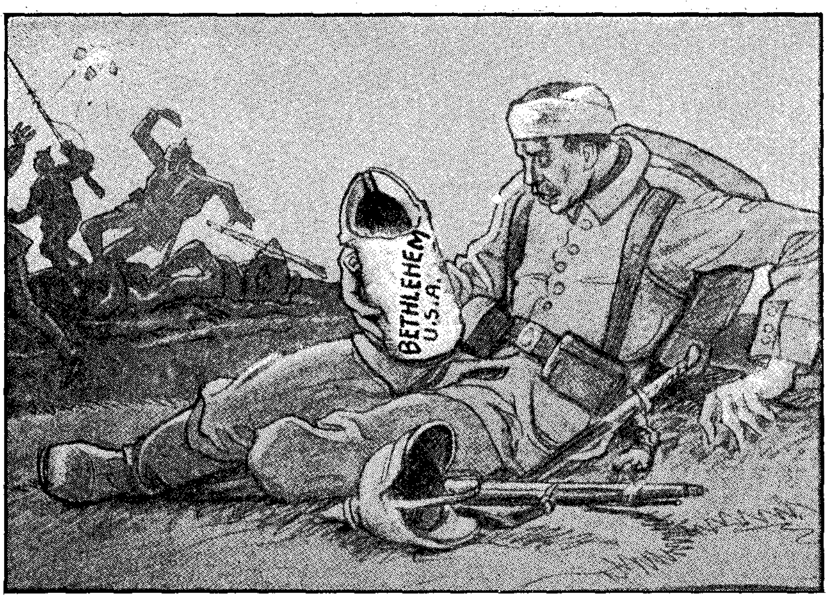
An immediate investigation by the President is the demand of the Boston *Advertiser*. If the German Embassy is implicated, it is comparatively easy to apply a remedy, hints the Washington *Star*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and the Brooklyn *Times* openly ask for the recall of Ambassador Bernstorff.

But whatever the blame attaching to the representatives of the Kaiser, says the New York *Evening Sun*,

> "By far the most shocking and alarming feature of the revelations is the part that Americans have been induced to play in the great Germanic conspiracy—not hyphenated citizens, not men naturally in sympathy with the Teutonic cause for racial reasons, but men whose first and only thought should have been for the flag under which they were born. Their sin, of course, does not lie in the fact that they sided with Germany. Opinion is free as air. The evil thing is that they became allied with the German Government through its agents, that they aided and abetted a foreign propaganda in the development of an American political current for the advantage of a foreign Power. . . . . . .
>
> "The good work was beginning to show. American public opinion was being molded and might presently be captured by the Kaiser's agents.
>
> "Nothing could be more fortunate than the exposure of this system of corruption and distortion of American opinion, American sentiment, and American politics. . . . . .
>
> "With the truth so plainly set forth and with the foul play of the opposition made plain as the noonday, there is no excuse henceforth for any division among our people in the front we present to Germany in the present controversy."

In another editorial the New York *Evening Sun* admits that the German activity in the munitions-market as disclosed by *The World* was perfectly legal and natural, but it views "with repulsion the double-faced treachery of the crusade engineered by German agents (hiding behind American dupes) for the excitement of public opinion demanding an embargo against England and France, while Germany herself was planning enormous exports of war-material through secret agencies."

In a press statement Mr. George Sylvester Viereck denies any German control of his paper, *The Fatherland*. Mr. Albert, the chief German financial agent, in a similar statement, backs up Mr. Viereck, protests against the use of letters received by him from irresponsible persons making various suggestions which were never carried out, sets forth the legality of the munitions-campaign, denies the strike-stories, and as for the publicity campaign he fails "to see anything reprehensible in the desire of Germany to get its case before the people whose friendship it has had in the past and whose good opinion it is anxious to retain."



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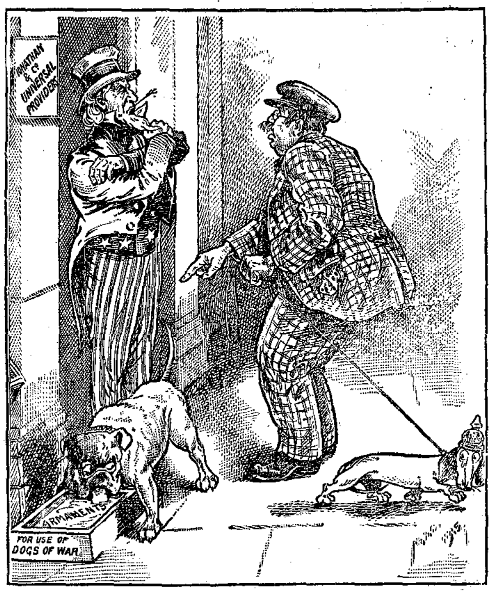
MADE IN AMERICA.

"And this comes from humane and neutral America!"
—From the Berlin *Lustige Blätter*.



LEAVING THE DOOR OPEN.

HANS—"Call off that dog; my Franz wants a drink."
JONATHAN—" 'Taint MY dog. The water's fer all of 'em (as can get it)."
—MacKinney in the Cape Town (South Africa) *Cape Times*.

OPPOSING FOREIGN VIEWS OF OUR TRADE IN ARMS.

JUSTIFYING MUNITION-EXPORTS

AMERICAN "HYPOCRISY" in praying for peace one day and shipping arms and ammunition to the Allies during the rest of the week, cable dispatches tell us repeatedly, is the chief cause of popular hostility to the United States in Germany and Austria. Here at home also this war-traffic has roused ill feeling, not only among persons frankly pro-German, but among some neutrals, who base their objections on the ground of "international morality." The question even looms as an issue of the next session of Congress, press reports indicate. Meanwhile not a few editorial observers consider it finally disposed of from this Government's standpoint in the State Department's reply to the Austro-Hungarian Government's protest that "a neutral Government can not be allowed to trade in contraband unhindered, if the trade take the form and dimensions whereby the neutrality of the country will be endangered." This peril we incur, Austria-Hungary contends, by exporting war-material in the present war. But in "one of the most pointed documents yet written by the Administration as regards the European War," observes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, Austria-Hungary is informed, in the words of Secretary Lansing's note, that—

> "Manifestly the idea of strict neutrality now advanced by the Imperial and Royal Government would involve a neutral nation in a mass of perplexities which would obscure the whole field of international obligation, produce economic confusion, and deprive all commerce and industry of legitimate fields of enterprise, already heavily burdened by the unavoidable restrictions of war."

Praise for the manner of the note and assent to its argument are the characteristics of editorial comment among onlookers who uphold the Government on this point even tho they deplore war. Representative of this view is the statement of the Baltimore *News* that the note is "a positive and conclusive assertion of the country's policy" against "the partizan argument for an embargo," and that against "the non-partizan argument" it should be considered, as it is, "a proof that the right of neutrals freely to sell arms to belligerents is the best possible preventive against universal militarism, and that our insistence upon it, particularly, is the first essential to our freedom from the Continental spirit that makes such wars as the present one inevitable."

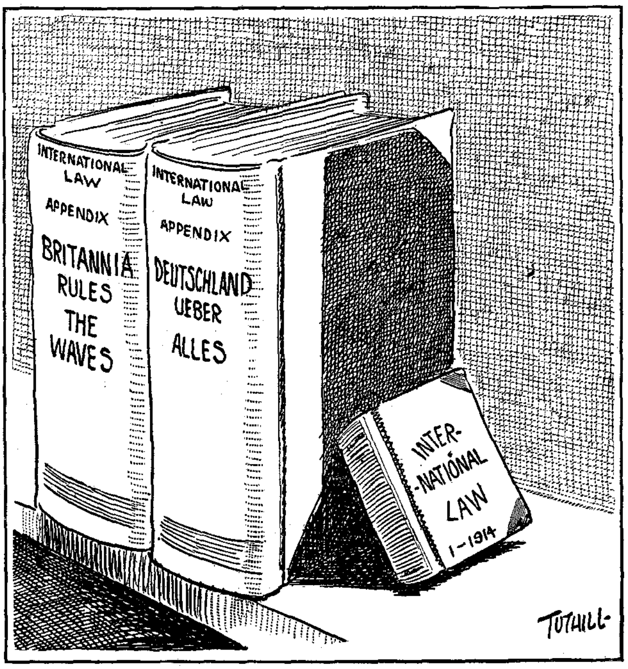
The opinion of our pro-German editors is that the note must be a source of satisfaction to England. Also, as one authority remarks, it is as much an answer to home protests against munition-traffic as to Austria. In the latter country's note to the State Department as quoted in part by the press, we read that—

> "The export of war-material from the United States as a proceeding of the present war is not in consonance with the definition of neutrality. The American Government, therefore, is undoubtedly entitled to prohibit the export of war-material.
>
> "Regarding the possible objections that American industry is willing to supply Austria-Hungary and Germany, which, however, is impossible owing to the war-situation, it may be pointed out that the American Government is in a position to redress this state of things. It would be quite sufficient to advise the enemies of Austria-Hungary and Germany that the supply of foodstuffs and war-material would be suspended if legitimate trade in these articles between Americans and neutral countries was not permitted."

Turning again to the judgment of the United States Government on the idea of "strict neutrality" which is quoted above, we find Secretary Lansing saying that—

> "In this connection it is pertinent to direct the attention of the Imperial and Royal Government to the fact that Austria-Hungary and Germany, particularly the latter, have during the years preceding the present European War produced a great surplus of arms and ammunition, which they sold throughout the world, and especially to belligerents. Never during that period did either of them suggest or apply the principle now advocated by the Imperial and Royal Government.
>
> "During the Boer War between Great Britain and the South-African Republics the patrol of the coast of neighboring neutral colonies by British naval vessels prevented arms and ammunition reaching the Transvaal or the Orange Free State. The allied Republics were in a situation almost identical in that respect with that in which Austria-Hungary and Germany find themselves at the present time. Yet in spite of the commercial isolation of one belligerent, Germany sold to Great Britain and the other belligerent hundreds of thousands of kilos of explosives, gunpowder, cartridges, shot, and weapons; and it is known that Austria-Hungary also sold similar munitions to the same purchaser, tho in small quantities."

Altho the quantities were small, the note proceeds, "the principle of neutrality involved was the same." Moreover, if Austria-Hungary and her present ally had acted otherwise in these circumstances, we read, "the Imperial and Royal


INTERNATIONAL LAW APPENDIX BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES
INTERNATIONAL LAW APPENDIX DEUTSCHLAND UEBER ALLES
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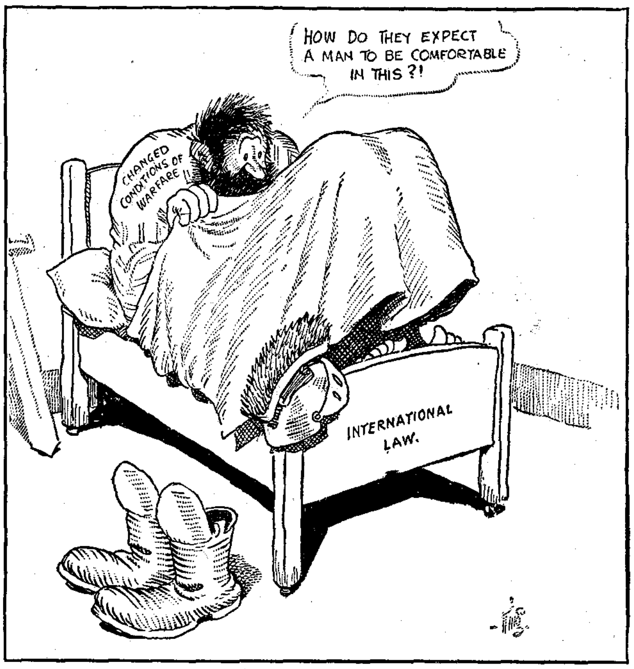
TUTHILL

AS AMENDED.
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.


HOW DO THEY EXPECT A MAN TO BE COMFORTABLE IN THIS?!
CHANGED CONDITIONS OF WARFARE
INTERNATIONAL LAW.

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AN OVERGROWN GUEST.
—King in the Chicago *Tribune*.

WHY INTERNATIONAL LAWYERS GROW GRAY.

Government might with greater consistency and greater force urge its present contention." In further support of the right of neutral nations to sell arms and ammunition to belligerents, the note claims that:

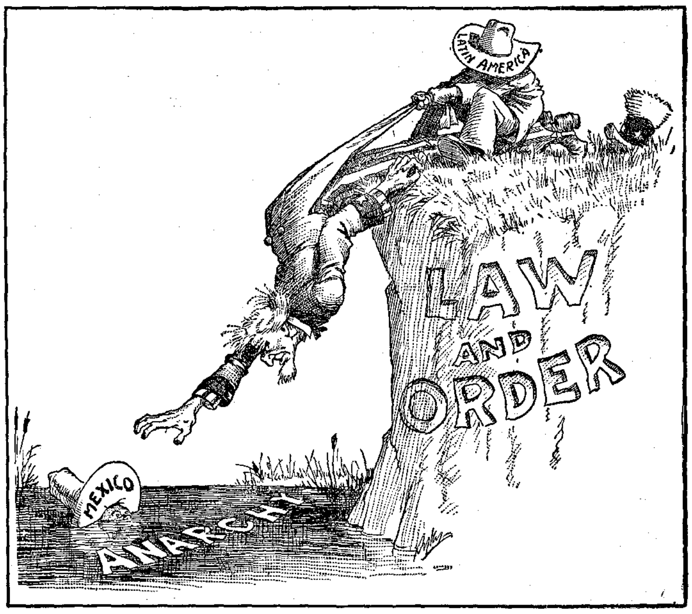
> "The general adoption by the nations of the world of the theory that neutral Powers ought to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to belligerents would compel every nation to have in readiness at all times sufficient munitions of war to meet any emergency which might arise and to erect and maintain establishments for the manufacture of arms and ammunition sufficient to supply the needs of its military and naval forces throughout the progress of a war. Manifestly the application of this theory would result in every nation becoming an armed camp, ready to resist aggression and tempted to employ force in asserting its rights rather than appeal to reason and justice for the settlement of international disputes.
>
> "Perceiving, as it does, that the adoption of the principle that it is the duty of a neutral to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to a belligerent during the progress of a war would inevitably give the advantage to the belligerent which had encouraged the manufacture of munitions in time of peace and which had laid in the vast stores of arms and ammunition in anticipation of war, the Government of the United States is convinced that the adoption of the theory would force militarism on the world and work against that universal peace which is the desire and purpose of all nations which exalt justice and righteousness in their relations with one another.
>
> "The Government of the United States in the foregoing discussion of the practical reason why it has advocated and practised trade in munitions of war wishes to be understood as speaking with no thought of expressing or implying any judgment with regard to the circumstances of the present war, but as merely putting very frankly the argument in this matter which has been conclusive in determining the policy of the United States. . . . . . .
>
> "The principles of international law, the practise of nations, the national safety of the United States and other nations without great military and naval establishments, the prevention of increased armies and navies, the adoption of peaceful methods for the adjustment of international differences, and finally, neutrality itself, are opposed to the prohibition by a neutral nation of the exportation of arms, ammunition, or other munitions of war to belligerent Powers during the progress of the war."

"This very able note," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "leaves no single loophole for the further agitation for an embargo on the munitions of war"; and we hear from the New York *Globe* that it "puts an end to the insincere nonsense on this subject which, both in Austria and America, emanates from Berlin." Warm in admiration of this utterance of the Government as it is, the Pittsburg *Dispatch* observes nevertheless that "the fact that Germany has conceded the legality of our sales of munitions really made the Austrian incident of merely academic interest." According to the New York *Press*, which considers the matter one of acute interest, the note is "aimed at Congress quite as much as at the Foreign Offices of Berlin and Vienna, and will serve the double purpose of silencing our foreign critics and discouraging home agitators." Among other journals that side with the Government on the question of munition-exports may be mentioned the New York *Evening Post*, the New York *Tribune*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, the Hartford *Courant*, the Boston *Transcript*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Baltimore *American*, Pittsburg *Dispatch*, the Buffalo *Enquirer*, the Buffalo *Express*, the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, the Syracuse *Herald*, the Indianapolis *News*, San Francisco *Chronicle*, and the Chicago *Tribune*. What journals that reprehend American exports of war-munitions think, may be divined from the view of the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, which takes the line that, altho it will give great satisfaction in London, the Austrian note was really prepared for home consumption, and says:

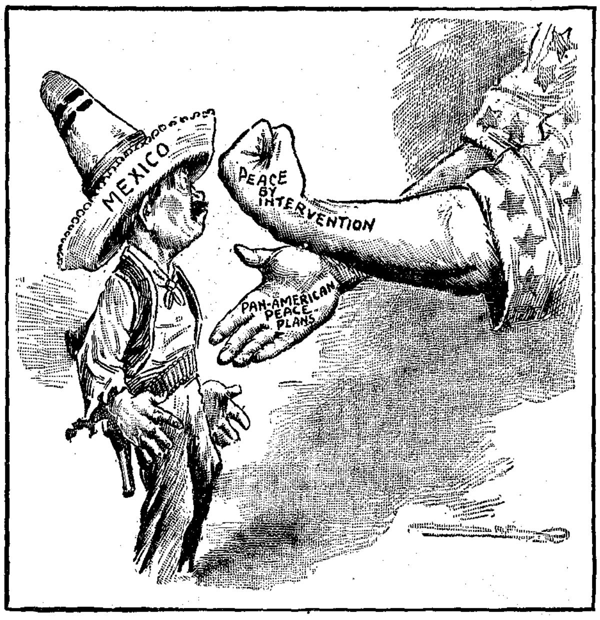
> "The completeness of detail with which this note has been embellished gives rise to the supposition that it is really intended as an answer to those numerous petitions constantly arriving in Washington in protest against the prodigious expansion of munition-exporting, and that the Administration simply will not see the danger that this newly established trade in war-materials threatens to bring upon their own country."

The opposition on moral grounds to the export of munitions is strongly exprest by Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, of San Francisco, joint author with Walter Rauschenbusch of a pamphlet entitled "Private Profit and the Nation's Honor." In excerpts from it quoted by the press we read the following:

> "Our trade in arms is bad because it is inhuman; it is also bad because it is so plainly and tremendously one-sided that our whole neutrality is tilted to a dangerous angle and needs the prop of labored arguments. However our theories may run, the fact is that we are to-day part of the military and economic system of Great Britain and her allies."



"WAL, NOBODY'LL THINK WE'RE DOING THIS FOR PLEASURE!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.



LENDING A HAND.
"Which'll you take?"
—Orr in the Nashville *Tennessean*.

THE WAY OF THE PAN-AMERICAN PEACEMAKER.

THE PAN-AMERICAN NOTE TO MEXICO

THE LEAST TO BE SAID of the Pan-American appeal to the leaders and people of distraught Mexico to "get together" and have peace, observes the Indianapolis *News*, is that it "can do no harm," and "there is a chance it may do much good." But adverse critics take no such tolerant view of the document signed by Secretary Lansing, the Ambassadors of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, and the Ministers of Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala. This "innocuous appeal," remarks the New York *Tribune*, should be permitted to reach its destination "with the best wishes of a patient nation . . . but to ask the American people to entertain any serious hope of the success of its mission would be to insult their intelligence." It is generally agreed that the note is "perfectly amiable in tone," and there is not a little comment on the fact that in phraseology it is distinctly Latin-American. This is fortunate perhaps, remarks the Detroit *Free Press*, "because it provides the only internal evidence we have aside from the signatures of cooperative work in the production of the document." The remark is prompted by this journal's impression that the note has "the old familiar ring to which we have become accustomed in the emanations from American administrative circles whenever the Mexican situation happens to be the subject of discussion." The final paragraph does suggest something of the peremptory after a stretch of "good advice and exhortation," *The Free Press* admits, but considers it "unfortunate" that "no penalty clause is attached to the demand" it contains, should the demand be "ignored." The passage referred to says that the signers of the note "expect a reply . . . within a reasonable time, and consider that such a time would be ten days after the communication is delivered, subject to prorogation for cause." According to a Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, General Villa has accepted the offer of the Pan-American conferees to aid in restoring government in Mexico, while it is hinted that Carranza's response argues that the only way to achieve this object is to recognize the Carranza Government.

The gist of the Pan-American note is to be found in the following paragraphs:

> "We, the undersigned, believe that if the men directing the armed movements in Mexico—whether political or military chiefs—should agree to meet, either in person or by delegates, far from the sound of cannon, and with no other inspiration save the thought of their afflicted land, there to exchange ideas and to determine the fate of the country—from such action would undoubtedly result the strong and unyielding agreement requisite to the creation of a provisional Government, which should adopt the first steps necessary to the constitutional reconstruction of the country and to issue the first and most essential of all of them, the immediate call to general elections.
>
> "An adequate place within the Mexican frontiers, which for the purpose might be neutralized, should serve as the seat of the conference, and in order to bring about a conference of this nature the undersigned, or any of them, will willingly, upon invitation, act as intermediaries to arrange the time, place, and other details of such conference, if this action can in any way aid the Mexican people."

In the view of the Springfield *Republican* the appeal is "infused with a palpably sincere sympathy, . . . and no critic possessing the least fairness could see in it the slightest wish for anything but the welfare of Mexico." Moreover, this journal adds, the appeal is "one of the most remarkable documents in Latin-American history, and it certainly has a significance in Latin-American relations with the United States not surpassed by any State paper since the first formal exposition of the Monroe Doctrine." While *The Republican* does not feel that it will command "the acquiescence of all the factions in Mexico," it believes that through the note "progress may be made toward the pacification of the country," and it adds that—

> "It is to be assumed that the President has considered all possible contingencies, especially one arising from General Carranza's refusal to heed the call.
>
> "How far the President can carry with him the Latin-American Governments in his future program is not at present apparent, yet in their participation up to the present point one sees evidence of Latin America's approval, in principle, of the spirit which has animated him in dealing with the Mexican problem."

Doubtless the note will be "a disappointment to the North-American fire-eater," says the Rochester *Herald*, in remarking the "manifest" influence it shows of the A, B, C, and the B, U, G envoys. But that is the Latin-American way in commerce and in politics, and while it is a "time-waster . . . it is more apt to accomplish whatever purpose may be desired." Then this journal calls attention to the fact that—

> "The difficulty which the Pan-American Conference has to contend with now is that it will not be left alone to manage the affair. The interests concerned in involving this country and Mexico in war will meddle with suggestions as to the drastic action which will follow ignoring of these polite preliminaries. They will play upon the enmity of the factions, and the good intentions of the pacificators will probably come to naught."

That the note is "a fine stroke of diplomacy" is the opinion of the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, which adds that "it leaves the responsibility of rejecting such a friendly and human offer of Pan-Americans to cooperation toward a restoration of Mexico with the Mexicans themselves." We read then:

> "It is easily to be seen, however, that should the Mexicans take the responsibility of a rejection, and the accompanying one of prolonging destructive conditions, the responsibility for what might ultimately follow would also be theirs. We should have a much stronger hope of the success of the effort if all the men to whom it is addrest were of character and attributes qualifying them to do their duty in the crisis.
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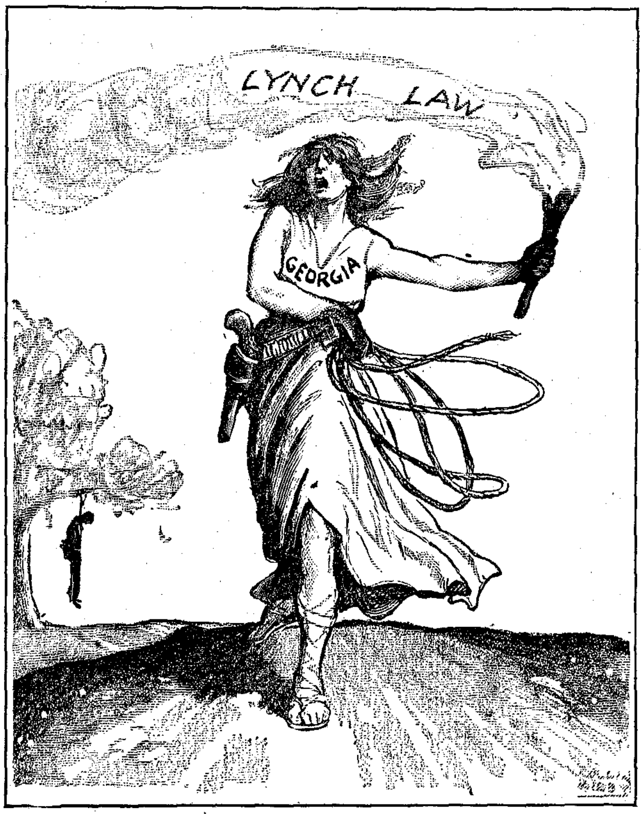
> "The situation remains critical. The note gives no assurance of our own escape. . . . We are now doing much to meet that responsibility. Mexican cooperation can save us the necessity of doing more."



BACK TO BARBARISM.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

As the Washington *Post* sees the situation, the Mexican people now have an opportunity to save their country, and they can not fail to do so "if they themselves agree." It adds that—

> "Probably it is the last opportunity they will ever have. Their failure, which would mean that Mexico is unable to save herself, would be the signal for outside nations to save her. The time-limit has been reached, and the end of revolution has been determined. The Mexican nation will not be permitted to perish from the earth."

In this connection it is of interest to cite the remark of the Washington *Times* on "the somewhat remarkable note" that the Argentine foreign office sent to Carranza allaying his fears of "forcible intervention." We read then:

> "The A, B, C Powers would be glad to have the United States squarely committed to the doctrine that no condition of domestic disorder could justify its armed intervention in another American country. The Argentine note seems to be a bold effort to push this country into acquiescence in that doctrine. The Latin-Americans are skilled diplomats; they are not represented abroad nor directed at home by amateurs in the world-game. And there is some reason for suspicion that the Argentine note to Carranza was part of a very clever program to extract our assent to a view that, at least, ought not to be accepted without some consideration."

MOB-LAW IN GEORGIA

"GEORGIA has vindicated her *Kultur*, too," scathingly observed the New York *World*, after the lynching of Leo M. Frank on August 17. And characteristic as this remark is of the comment of Northern papers, it is hardly less so of the Southern press, where editorial judgment, as the Providence *Journal* notes, was "prompt, decisive, and condemnatory," and "strengthened by the exprest views of many representative Southern citizens." The Governor of the State has declared himself "shocked and aggrieved," and affirms that he will use his every power to see to it that the members of the mob receive fitting punishment for their crime." Ex-Governor Slaton, who commuted Frank's death-sentence to life-imprisonment, at the expense of his own popularity, calls the lynching "a consummate outrage," every man engaged in which should be hanged. Except for a paper in Marietta, the scene of the hanging, and Thomas E. Watson's papers, which defend the deed, and two Macon papers which do not defend it, but which doubt if the perpetrators will ever be brought to justice, the Georgia press seem to be a unit in demanding investigation and punishment. Words could hardly be stronger than these used by the Atlanta *Constitution* in the course of an editorial entitled "Georgia's Shame":

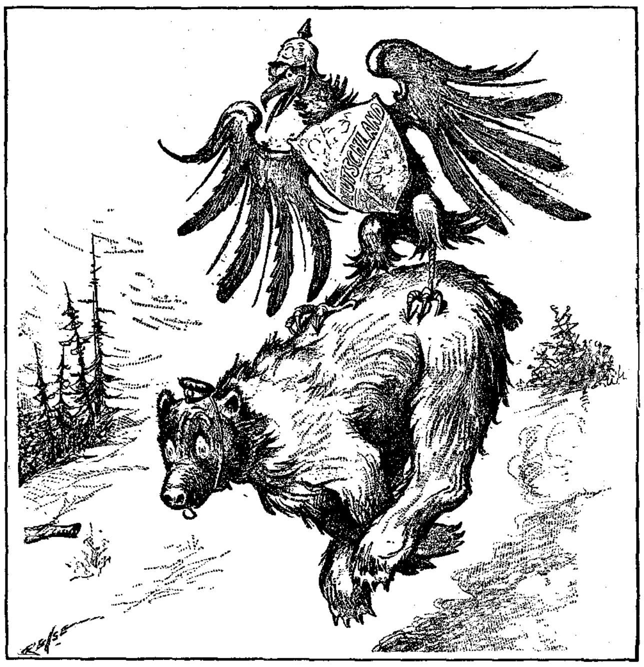
> "The sovereignty of the State of Georgia has been assaulted and desecrated. No word in the language is too strong to apply to the deliberate and carefully conspired deed of the mob. . . . .
>
> "It is Georgia, Georgia law, and justice, that were hanged upon that Cobb County tree. . . . . . .
>
> "Georgia owes it to herself and to her future to go to the bottom of this tragedy and not to rest until she erases that stain, in so far as it is possible for official effort to wipe it out."

No less earnest are papers like *The Georgian* and *Journal* in Atlanta, the Brunswick *News*, the Augusta *Chronicle*, and the Savannah *Press*. Representative of much Southern press opinion outside of Georgia is the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which says:

> "Regardless of the guilt or innocence of the man so cruelly and so foully slain by a pack of wolves of the night, his lynching constitutes the most vicious blow that has been struck at organized government in a century, and the South, in particular, must suffer its effect."

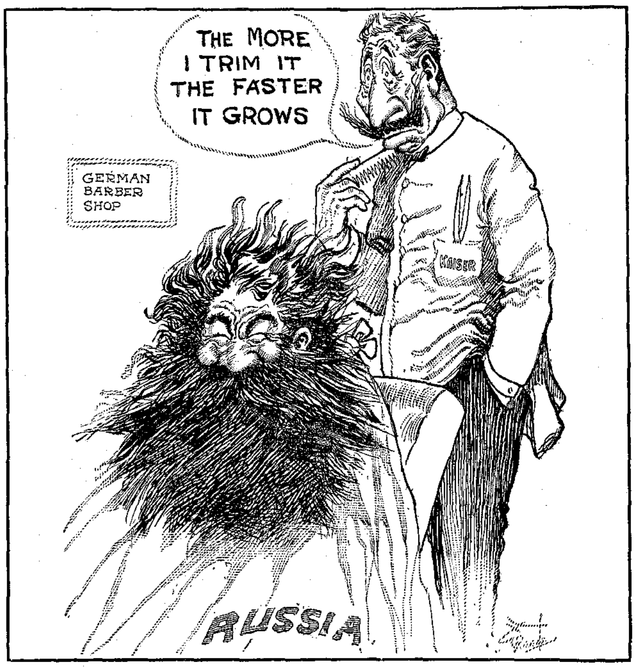
Yet, despite this editorial condemnation and the frequent assertion that the best citizenship of Georgia can not be held responsible, we find the lynching defended, or at least partially justified, by both newspapers and citizens of repute. It will be remembered that Leo M. Frank, a Jew, was convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of Mary Phagan, a girl employed in his Atlanta factory. Despite an active campaign in his behalf, and a very wide-spread belief in his innocence, his conviction was upheld by every higher Court, including the Supreme Court of the United States. After Governor Slaton, in the last days of his term of office, had commuted Frank's sentence to life-imprisonment, Frank was attacked by a fellow convict. He was just recovering from his injuries when he was taken from the Milledgeville prison (with what seems suspicious ease to the Savannah *Press*), and hanged in the home town of Mary Phagan. Georgia people, Mayor Woodward, of Atlanta, is reported as saying, deplore the deed, but—"when it comes to woman's honor there is no limit we shall not go to avenge and to protect it." Thomas E. Watson, who has been conducting a press campaign against Frank, and whom some hold morally responsible for the lynching, says that after the commutation of the death-penalty "the people rose and carried into effect the legal sentence." And in the Marietta *Journal* there appeared, the day after the lynching in its own town, a similar defense of the deed—

> "The people demanded that the verdict of the court be carried out, and saw to it that it was. We insist they were, and are, law-abiding citizens of Georgia."



JOY-RIDING.

—Rehse in the New York *World*.


THE MORE I TRIM IT THE FASTER IT GROWS
GERMAN BARBER SHOP
KAISER
RUSSIA

"WHAT'S THE USE?"

—Greene in the New York *Evening Telegram*.

HAIR-RAISING EXPLOITS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

DOUBLE RAILWAY DISAPPOINTMENT

THE REDUCTION OF FREIGHT-RATES on anthracite was particularly unwelcome to the railroad world, as the New York *Evening Post* is by no means alone in pointing out, because it came the day after the disappointingly small increase in commodity-rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Western roads. Each decision, we are told, "aggravates the other." But the Western railroads have received more press sympathy than the coal-carriers of the East, partly because of the profitable and unpopular connection between the latter and the coal-mining companies, and partly because of the dim hope that coal may now cost less to the consumer. When "asked by the Western roads for what they claimed to be their needed daily bread," the Interstate Commerce Commission did not, indeed, "hand back merely a stony negative," the Boston *News Bureau* remarks; "instead, it followed the foreign expedient by devising a sort of war-bread decision—with much of the desirable element omitted." These roads, operating in the territory between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains (including Illinois and Wisconsin), had asked permission to advance certain specific rates. This was denied in the case of the most important items, and instead of the $7,604,247 increase in annual revenue, the roads will obtain only about $1,600,000. The majority of the Commission apparently laid considerable stress on "the possibility that particular carriers, by reason of financial mismanagement reflected in their operating methods, have been uneconomical and wasteful in expenditure, and have thus unnecessarily increased their operating ratios." But Commissioner Daniels, who, with Commissioner Harlan, would have granted all the increases asked, noting that the decision of the majority was partly rooted in the belief that much railroad trouble was due to mismanagement, suggested "that the appropriate remedy is the prosecution and punishment of the individual offenders, not the continued withholding of adequate rates to the carriers as a whole."

The point made by Commissioner Daniels is as pleasing to such dailies as the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, New York *Journal of Commerce*, and *Wall Street Journal* as the majority finding is unpalatable. It is palpably unjust, declares the New York *Commercial*, "to withhold rightful dues from all Western railroads because three or four of them have been mismanaged. The evidence submitted in support of higher rates bore only on the costs of operation and maintenance, which have been increased by higher wages and prices of supplies." Freight-rates, continues *The Commercial*, "should not be regulated by sentiment or a burning desire to punish somebody for an offense that has no bearing on the matter. The sole test is whether the rates are reasonable and just." While "prediction is as dangerous as tight-rope walking," the Chicago *Tribune* thinks "it takes no stretch of the imagination to see Commissioners Daniels and Harlan accepted in the future."

On the other hand, *Financial America*, without doubting the soundness of Mr. Daniels's reasoning, remarks that "what is most needed to restore confidence is to show the people that an earnest effort is being made to operate our carriers on a truly economic basis and to turn a sufficient amount of the earnings back into the property to squeeze the water out." Increasing rates alone, it says, "unfortunately will not stem the tide" of the feeling of distrust in railroad investments, for it is only within the last year, we are told, "that the practise of serious economy has shown itself in railroad circles." So in the recent decision the Interstate Commerce Commission virtually tells the railroads "to come into the court with clean hands, if they expect to increase their rates for serving the public."

While "the apparent consequence of what appears to be a finding almost wholly in favor of the grain-growers and the cattle-raisers, and incidentally perhaps the packers, is a trifling accretion of revenue to the forty-one roads," the Boston *News Bureau* presents "sundry reasons why even the small favor granted should be relatively acceptable":

> "Primarily there is the matter of principle or precedent. It is a victory now established in the West as it has been in the East, to have recorded a decree that at times—however exacting the burden of proof—rates may go up as well as go down. This settlement as to principle is worth many times the financial meaning of items either granted or denied. . . . . . .
>
> "And there is the vigor of the dissent uttered by the two commissioners who believe the roads' request was none too immoderate. . . . . . .
>
> "Then, in the background, there waits the passenger-rate plea of the Western roads. . . . Perhaps the real rate-relief for the Western roads lies in this direction."

And the New York *World* reminds the Western railroads that neither did the Eastern roads get all they desired. "Perhaps the Western roads receive the more gingerly treatment, but in the midst of great crops and a prosperity which must soon equal their capacity to care for, their need of more favorable treatment may not easily be shown." "Even tho the Western roads didn't get all they asked," the Chicago *Herald* similarly observes, "they may find consolation in the hauling of those record crops."

So in the case of the anthracite roads in the East, it is believed by many newspaper-writers that their losses will not be so great as would appear from estimates made by railroad officials. The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered a decrease in the existing rates for carrying anthracite to tidewater and certain interior points. Most of the reductions are small, from 10 to 15 cents a ton, tho one cut is as much as 75 cents a ton. Railroad men estimate the total loss of revenue at something over $8,000,000, but the Interstate Commerce Commission is said to put the actual net loss at about $1,600,000, because, as one Washington correspondent puts it, "any loss the roads might feel from reduced tariffs will be offset by the increased earnings of the coal-companies they control." This connection with the coal-companies is scored in the Commission's decision. The Commission charges that the carriers used their past freedom in rate-making not to establish reasonable rates, "but with the intent to establish rates on this commodity that were high enough to remove the production of the independent operators from the field of competition with the coal mined by the railroad interests." The Commission "can not overlook the fact," in considering these rates, "that some force has brought the production and sale of most of the tonnage of this commodity under their control," and concludes:

> "The conduct of these carriers, extending over a long period of years, in granting to their allied coal-companies concessions from and offsets against their established tariff-rates, presents very strong evidence that the rates on anthracite coal, which these carriers established, are excessive."

The justice of this decision is apparent enough to the New York *World*, *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and *Wall Street Journal*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Springfield *Republican*, Albany *Journal*, and Philadelphia *Record*, which agree that the rates on anthracite have been too high. And the New York *Globe* explains how consumers of anthracite have been discriminated against:

> "Anthracite-rates per ton-mile are three times higher than the rates on bituminous coal. The average ton-mile rate for all commodities is 80. Anthracite-rates have been approximately 100, or 20 per cent. higher than the rate for all commodities. This in spite of the fact that anthracite traffic originating in a small area was loaded with great economy and reached the tidewater largely through gravity. The principles usually governing rate-making have been arbitrarily ignored. . . . . . .
>
> "If any article in the whole list should be favored it is coal. The anthracite railroads have pursued a policy precisely contrary, and it was high time to have it reversed."

On the other hand, the New York *Times* finds much of the Commission's reasoning irrelevant, and the New York *Commercial* observes, that if the railroads' stock-ownership in the coal-companies "violates the law it should be abolished. Lowering rates as a punishment is illogical, because the blow falls on the just as well as the unjust." And the Eastern coal-carriers' position is well stated by the head of the road which is hardest hit by the decision, President Loree, of the Delaware & Hudson Company. He says:

> "It seems probable that the opinion will affect not only the receipts of the anthracite-carriers who were parties to the proceeding, but will also affect the receipts of all roads handling anthracite coal, and, if so, it will affect practically all roads in trunk-line territory.
>
> "It is possible that the total loss of revenue will be greater than the aggregate increase granted to all the carriers in the Eastern rate-case. The newspapers have been inclined to feel that the railroads were receiving great benefits at the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is quite evident that their disposition is to 'give it in drops and take in bucketfuls.'"

The question in the minds of most readers is, however, "Will coal be cheaper?" To which the New York *Tribune*, *American*, and *World* feel compelled to reply discouragingly, "Probably not." For, as *The World* puts it,

> "The few cents a ton more for freight than the shipper has been paying the railroads may yet be absorbed somewhere between the mine-operator and the retail dealer. But by right it belongs to the consumer, and he should get the full advantage of it. Nothing is more certain than that if the railroad-rates had been raised instead of lowered he would have seen the difference in his coal-bills."

The chief beneficiaries of the decision will be the independent operators, thinks *The Tribune*, but the Indianapolis *News* hears rumors of lower sale-prices, and observes that "where reductions are as large as 80 cents a ton the consumer should share in the benefits."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

PRESIDENT WILSON has received the answer to his note to Germany in "Arabic."—*Boise Idaho Statesman.*

LETTER-CARRIERS Won Over by Women.—*Head-line.* Now they are sure of the mail vote.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE war-game in the Western theater continues to be of the no-hit, no-run variety.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

THE *Eastland* is in an upright position again, which is more than can be said of the ill-fated boat's owners.—*Chicago Herald.*

APPARENTLY the German trenches on the Western front are now able to defend themselves without human aid.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

EVERY rose has its thorn. Henry Ford, with all his wealth, still feels impelled to ride in a car of his own make.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE peace-at-any-price movement is making alarming headway. Only two men were killed and one wounded in the Kentucky primary.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

CARRANZA'S warning amounts to this, that he will not permit his country to be disturbed. "Do not feed or annoy the Mexicans," as it were.—*New York Evening Sun.*

SEPTEMBER 2 is to be Taft day at the San Francisco Fair. It would be a graceful little attention for the management to admit all Utah and Vermont voters free.—*Philadelphia North American.*

BEFORE finally making up his mind to stand in the way of pacification, Carranza ought to note the fact that residence in Europe is growing more and more disagreeable and expensive.—*Chicago Herald.*

IT may be true that it was Noah instead of Adam who ate of the forbidden fruit, but Adam's vindication comes rather too late to be of any assistance to him in living down his reputation.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

CHINA wants to buy submarines here on credit. I. O. U.-boats, so to speak.—*Columbia State.*

PENROSE must sympathize with Judge Lindsey. He, too, has never betrayed a trust.—*Columbia State.*

GERMANY is boasting that she has no Siberia. She hasn't any Southwest Africa, either.—*Philadelphia North American.*

OUR idea of neutrality is a man walking to avoid showing partiality to a jitney or street-car.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

THE first woman jitney-driver has appeared in Washington. Before long they'll carry Congress.—*New York Evening Sun.*

WHAT a relief it must be for those "tired business men" at Plattsburg to escape from Broadway musical shows for a whole month.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THIS country probably will never be wholly on a basis of preparedness until Captain Hobson and the Colonel get together in the same party.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE prudent man will not postpone laying in his winter's supply of anthracite through hope that the prices will tumble much after that rate-decision.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

PRESIDENT WILSON as schoolmaster-in-chief is in a familiar if not in a congenial rôle in signing the order of dismissal of the midshipmen who cheated in their examinations.—*Springfield Republican.*

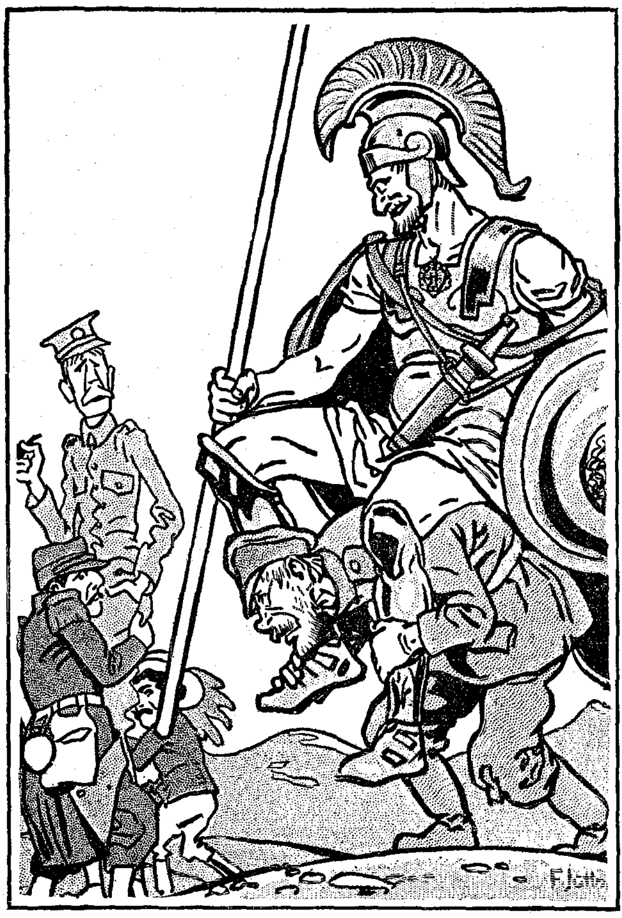
GERMAN hints that Spain might have Gibraltar as a reward for entering the war on the Kaiser's side lend new aptness to the old proverb about the indispensable priority of hare-catching.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE "regulations" now being issued for the enforcement of the Seamen's Law will probably finish up that part of the American merchant marine which the original law overlooked.—*Wall Street Journal.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

HOW FRANCE ESTIMATES ENGLAND

THE CYNICAL VIEWS exprest by Major Moraht in the *Berliner Tageblatt* on the value of British aid to France have roused some of the most influential papers in Paris to a passionate defense of their neighbor and ally. Major Moraht thinks that when the big fight comes in the West the British Army will arrive too late to be of much service, and he contends that the English have allowed the French to bear all the brunt of the war up to the present. He goes on to say:



GERMANY GIVES THE ALLIES A HINT.

RUSSIA—"The fellow is getting too heavy for me; you carry him a bit!"
—© *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

"Obviously the English War Office will excuse itself to the French Government by pleading the greater danger incurred in the transport by sea of the large 'new army' necessary for the offensive in the West. As a matter of fact, this pretext for putting off action is not at all unwelcome to economical England. . . . It seems as if England, from the moment it pledged itself to the protection of Belgium, till the very end, when France is incapable of further resistance, will always come on the scene too late, or not at all. Altho, of course, it always intended to be punctual."

Mr. Stephen Pichon, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, writing in the Paris *Petit Journal*, thinks that the debt that France owes to the British fleet can never be repaid:

"We know what we owe to Great Britain, to Russia, to Belgium, Italy, Servia, and Japan. We know that if in the first weeks of the campaign the army of the Grand Duke Nicholas by its invasion of East Prussia made it possible for us to check the German advance, the British fleet at once put a stop to any attempts on our coasts and that it forced the ships, of which William II. was so proud, to shut themselves up in Kiel Harbor, that it destroyed them wherever it could find them on the high seas, that it gave us the freedom of the ocean for our supplies, and that of the channel for the transport of a million men, and we have felt in the bloody combats in the North and in Flanders the valor and intrepidity of the troops improvised by a military effort which is perhaps the greatest known in history."

The Paris *Temps* holds similar views, and, in commenting on a eulogy of France appearing in the London *Times*, says:

"A great English journal lately wrote that the British public must not, by the heroic deeds of the British Army, be led to forget the preponderant part played by the French on land. This frankness must be mutual. If the support of our British allies on land is still limited, it must not be forgotten that at sea—on all the seas—it is they who have by far the heaviest task to fulfil.

"From the very first day of the war the British fleet gained such absolute control of the ocean roads and so evident a naval superiority that the public has come to take this state of things for granted. We must not lose sight of the advantage we gain by this uncontested supremacy. This can not be repeated too often; if at the beginning of the war we were able to complete the equipment of our Army with a rapidity which was not among the least of the surprizes of the German Staff, we owe it to the fleets which rendered us masters of the seas.

"Under present conditions the mastery of the sea is not only an advantage, but a necessity. The greater part of our coal-producing districts being in the hands of the enemy, the loss of this mastery would not only reduce Great Britain to a state of famine and force her to capitulate, but France and her new ally, Italy, would be unable to continue to supply their factories with coal and to assure their military transports. They, too, would soon be at the mercy of their adversaries.

"Mastery of the sea is a vital condition of success for the Allies. In the Mediterranean it is assured by the Franco-Italian fleets, and in the channels by our flotillas. But the critical point is the North Sea. We can not know what measures have been taken by the British Admiralty to combat the perpetual menace. The mobilization of the huge [British] fleet naturally necessitates a very great industrial effort. The British ships do not, like the German, remain safely at anchor in the ports. A large number of them are continually on duty, and this results, especially for the lighter craft, in continual repairs. . . . . . .

"*The Times* and the whole press pay unanimous tribute to the enormous French effort. Great Britain desires her effort to be in no way inferior. The Empire shows admirable unity in its determination to participate fully, with all the living resources of the country, in the French and Belgian offensive.

"The United Kingdom has played a capital part in all struggles for the independence and liberty of nations. In this war, on which depends the fate of the world, its sacrifices will remain worthy of the aims pursued in common by all the Allies."

Writing in the Paris *Guerre Sociale*, Mr. Gustave Hervé, warns his fellow citizens not to place too much reliance on the efforts of their allies, and urges the authorities to take the Germans as their models in war:

"To-day it seems as if the decisive blows are to be dealt at our front, and as if the French Army, which checked the advance of the Germans last August, will now be called up to endeavor—supported by the English and Belgian armies—to break the German strength.

"We have counted a little too much on the others. We must count on ourselves. As long as we could believe in a Russian victory the word for us was 'to hold out.' Now it must be 'to dare.'

"The German offensive teaches us how we must proceed in order to be able to dare something. First of all, it is necessary to collect a large amount of light and heavy artillery, with ample ammunition, at one spot. Then we must learn to use barbed wire as intelligently as do the Germans. It is said that in Poland the Germans in some places set up barbed defenses from three to four miles in width which could be held by a very few men, so that all the other troops could be used elsewhere.

"We must also use machine guns with the same skill as the

Germans. All the letters from the front confirm the fact that these are the most feared weapons, more feared than the heavy artillery or the asphyxiating gases. Besides this, we should not use such complicated and heavy machine guns, which are not easy to repair, but light and simple ones, such as those of the Germans.

"It is undoubtedly a little humiliating for our national pride thus to be taken in tow by the Germans. But one must take one's models where they are to be found.

"The *morale* of our troops is as good as can be desired after ten months of perseverance. But it would be too severe a test for our troops to be drenched by the rain next fall in the same trenches they were in last year."

SWEDEN IS RESTLESS

GERMAN DIPLOMACY MAY TRIUMPH in Sweden, where, we learn from English and Russian sources, there is considerable restlessness. A desire has recently manifested itself, says the Moscow *Russkoye Slovo*, to pay off old scores against Russia, and the Moscow organ points out that Sweden has been consistently pro-German since the beginning of the war, notwithstanding the losses that Swedish commerce has suffered through the sinking of Swedish merchantmen by German submarines. The London *Morning Post* says:

"Emboldened by recent German successes, the latent hostility of Sweden, which has never forgiven the loss of Finland, has become strongly developed. Considerable preparations for warlike contingencies have been made in north Sweden, and the Swedish Army is fully mobilized.

"If Sweden persists in her unfriendly attitude toward Russia, she may rapidly drift into a war which would inevitably be a great obstacle to her future progress."

A long dispatch from its Stockholm correspondent is published in the London *Times*, where it is indicated that public opinion in Sweden is influenced rather by a fear of Russia than by any love of Germany:

"There are many degrees of this opinion, varying from the emphatic pro-Germanism of the army officers and professional student classes to the socialistic masses, who, while not pro-German, do not wish Germany to be crusht.

"The Swedes as a whole welcome the setback to Russia, but are less confident than they were a short while ago that Germany ultimately will be the victor.

"The general conviction is that neutrality for Sweden is the wisest course."

The London Socialist organ, *Justice*, thinks the recent additions to the Swedish Army very significant, and points out the fact that troops are concentrated in unwonted numbers on the Russo-Swedish frontier. Referring to the Army increases, *Justice* says:

"The Swedish Army is now larger and more efficient than it has ever been in the country's history. Since the outbreak of the war the Army has almost doubled, and now numbers over 540,000 trained men, of whom 360,000 are of the first line and 180,000 *Landsturm*. New training-schools, established since the war began, have added nearly 6,000 non-commissioned officers to the Army in a few months, while fifty new important officers' posts have been created."

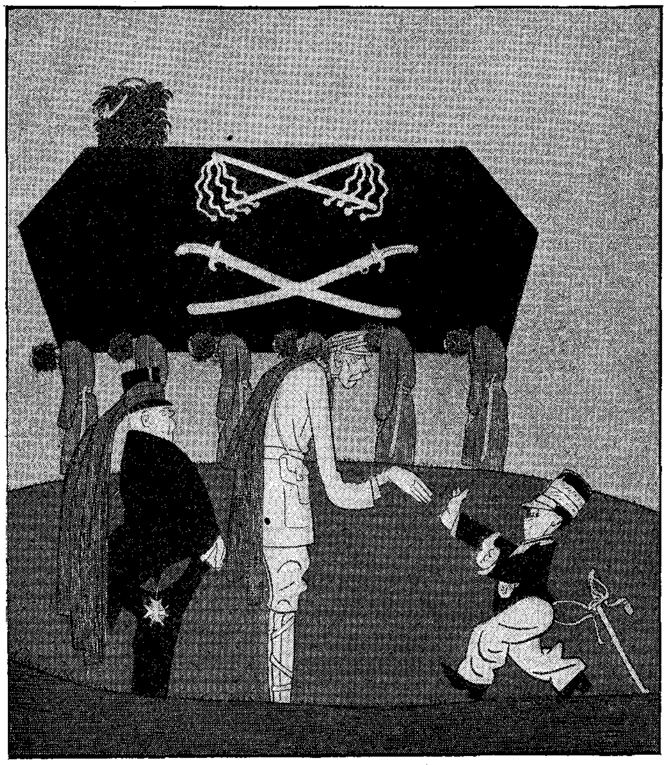
On the Russian side the papers strongly protest the friendliness felt for Sweden by its Slav neighbor, and assurances of the absence of any sinister design on Russia's part are frequently given. The Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* thus concludes a lengthy examination of Russo-Swedish relations:

"Russia never desired that Sweden should depart from her strict neutrality. All she wished was that Sweden should, for the sake of the past and the future of Russo-Swedish relations, preserve strict impartiality. She did not invite Sweden to launch out against Germany, even when the German submarines grossly insulted Sweden by sinking Swedish ships. The same attitude toward Sweden was shown throughout the war by our Allies. The Swedes have not appreciated this fair and just attitude until quite recently. As the *Dagens Nyheter* justly remarks now, there were two sets of scales in Sweden, one for the Allies and quite another for Germany.

"The battle of Gothland has rendered Sweden a good service by enabling her to reconsider her attitude to the belligerents, not in the foggy atmosphere created by German agents, but in clear daylight. This was sufficient to show the pro-German elements in Sweden in their true light."

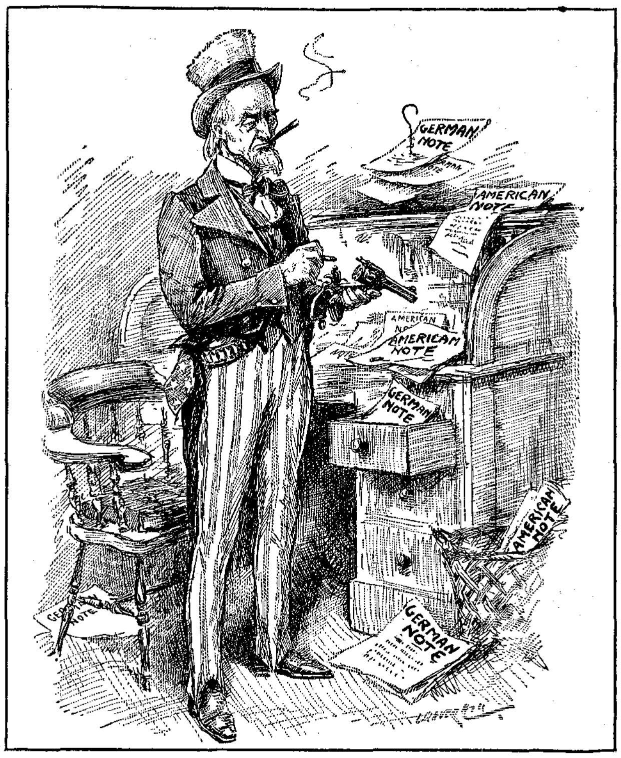
Similar views find expression in the Petrograd *Ryetch:*

"The differences regarding such questions as the shipping of goods through Sweden into Russia and the export of food-supplies



RUSSIA'S DEMISE.

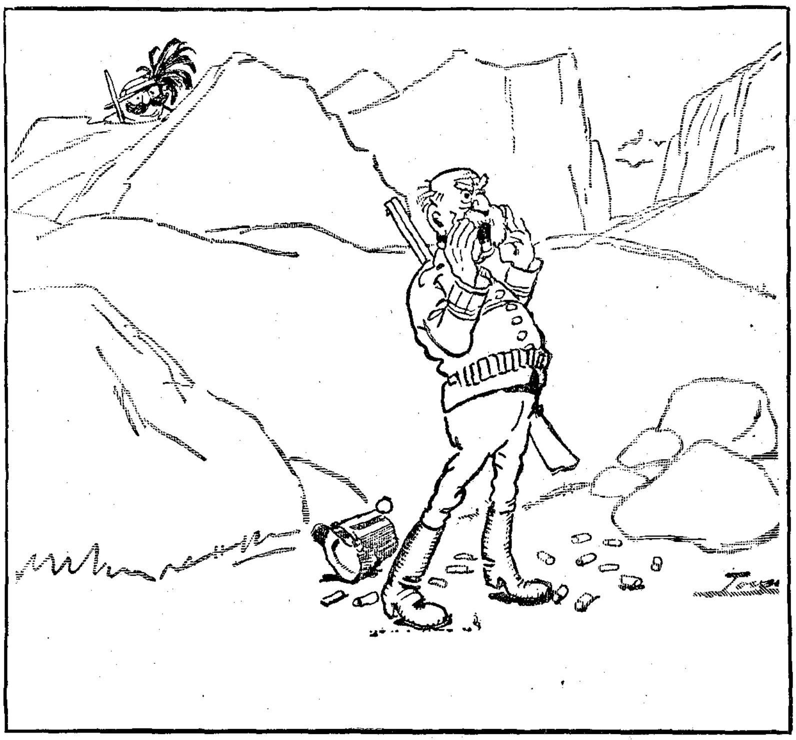
ENGLAND (to Italy)—"You've come just in time for the funeral, little one." —© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).



BY WAY OF A CHANGE.

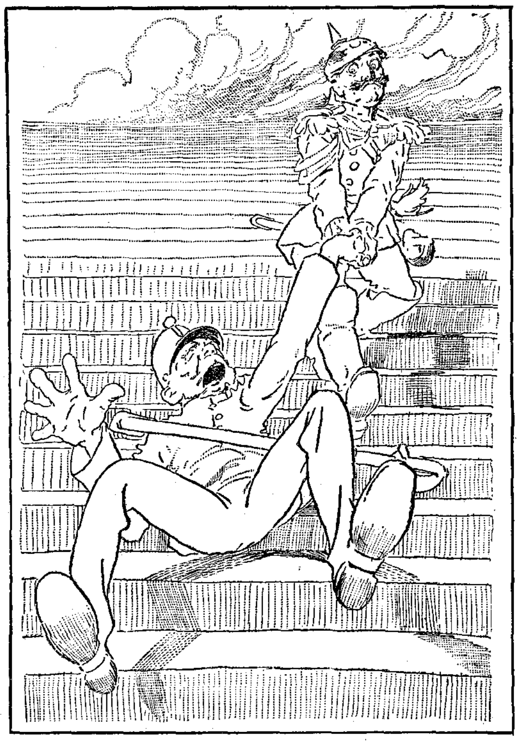
UNCLE SAM—"Guess I'm about through with letter-writing." —*Punch* (London).

PERHAPS THE WISH IS FATHER TO THE THOUGHT.



FRANCIS JOSEPH—" William! O, Will-i-am! "

—*Heraldo de Madrid.*



FRANCIS JOSEPH—" Hold me tight; I'm falling! "

—*La Tribuna* (Madrid).

SPANISH IDEAS OF AUSTRIA'S MILITARY POSITION.

from Russia to Sweden will, of course, be settled very soon, and at any rate these questions are not so serious that they could be the cause of or reason for a conflict. The fear of the aggressive plans of Russia, who is represented as striving for an outlet to the ocean through Sweden, altho supported by a portion of the Swedish Germanophil press, is not taken seriously by any rational Swedish statesman. . . . They know well that from the point of view of the interests of both countries a conflict would be devoid of any sense. Those rumors are fed more by German inspirations than by real causes."

Speaking at the opening session of the reassembled Duma Mr. Sazonoff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, exprest a hope that there would be no rupture with Sweden, and, according to the *Novoye Vremya*, said:

"Recently there has been much talk of the state of mind of our neighbors in Sweden, and conclusions were drawn from the words of one of their statesmen. Our friendly relations with Sweden, our sincere desire to maintain with her the best neighborly relations, are too well known to need any confirmation from me. At the same time we are quite aware of the inevitable embarrassments caused to Swedish commerce through that country's being situated in the midst of the belligerents. I content myself with placing on record the correctness with which the Swedish Government preserves its neutrality while safeguarding its national interests. The Anglo-Swedish negotiations which are proceeding at Stockholm, while being confined to business-matters, have given proof of an undoubted desire on both sides to find a basis of agreement, and we sincerely hope that a successful conclusion will soon be reached."

Altho there are troubled relations between Great Britain and Sweden due to the British blockade of Germany, which hits Swedish commerce rather hard, yet there appears to be some friendliness between the two peoples. Thus, in protesting against the sinking of three Swedish merchantmen by German submarines, the Stockholm *Aftontidningen* wrote:

"Great Britain has not yet wilfully or directly caused the death of a single Swede. England, reckoning with the possibility that neutral shipping may benefit Germany, tries without murdering innocents to injure the enemy as much as possible. The German methods are a continuation of the invasion of Belgium, which was resorted to in order that Germany might fly at the throat of France in the quickest possible time."

FOOD-PRICES SOAR IN GERMANY

FOOD IS DEAR in Germany to-day, and, despite the efforts of the Government to keep prices down as far as possible, they seem to be continually soaring. This is causing no little uneasiness and discontent, especially among the poorer classes, and articles appear from time to time in journals of every political complexion urging the Government to take some steps to relieve the strain. We quote here extracts from three papers of widely different political opinions, all of which are agreed that something must be done to remedy what is to the poor an almost insupportable burden. The Berlin *Vorwärts*, the leading Social-Democratic organ in Prussia, boldly attacks the Government and disputes the official statement that on August 15 there would be 60,000 tons of grain on hand which would suffice till the new crop is available at the end of October. This, says the *Vorwärts*, is "nonsensical," because it works out at only two ounces of breadstuff per head per day. It then proceeds:

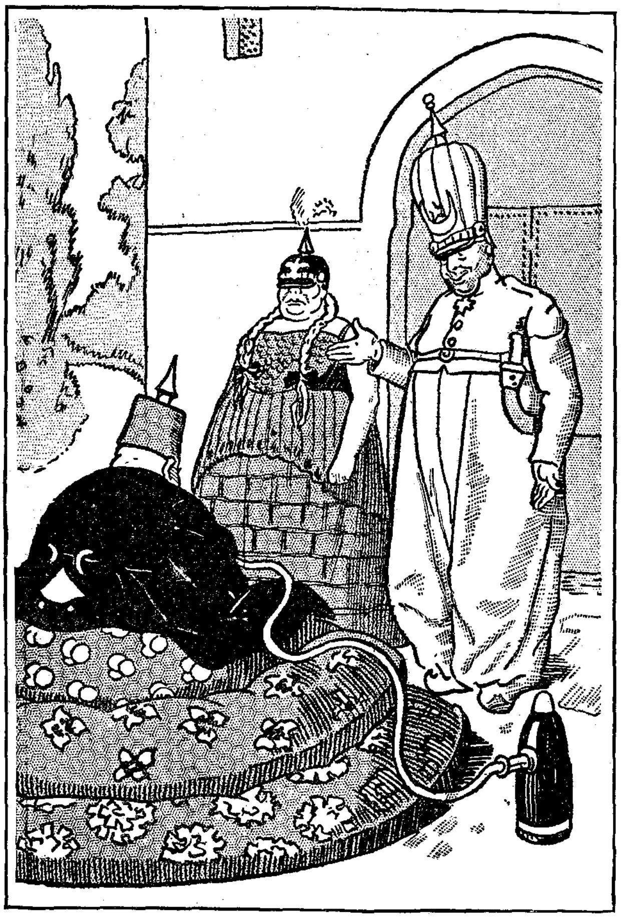
"Foreign sources of supply remain uncertain. At best, the territory occupied in the east can furnish some grain if the crops there prove so favorable that a surplus over the requirements of the local population will be available. The thing to do, therefore, is to look the facts squarely in the face and to consider that in the worst possible eventuality—that the war should really last another full year—the feeding of the country may be possible by dint of the most rational system, but that it can under no circumstances be very generous.

"The question is, at what price bread can be had. But even if the authorities contrive, on the basis of their new regulations, to supply the population with bread at prices within their reach, only the simpler portion of the Government's duty will have been fulfilled. The people can not live on bread-rations alone. Other necessities of life must also be placed under control, notably milk and meat."

The *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, a prominent organ of the powerful Catholic Center party, takes a different stand, but insists that the matter is urgent:

"There is no lack of foodstuffs, yet prices are already hardly within one's means. A number of important necessaries of life have risen two- and threefold. The prices of vegetables, too, are exceedingly high, altho the imports from abroad are in normal times quite small. These high prices can not be explained solely by the dry summer. If the cause of these rises in prices is sought no one will accept responsibility for them. Every one puts the blame on somebody else, but the public has to pay.

"No regard is paid to the fact that millions of Germans have a reduced income, and that it is therefore only right and reasonable that the producers of and dealers in foodstuffs ought really to be content with lower earnings. Just fancy putting forward the idea that on account of the war a man is entitled to higher gains than in normal times, while at the same time millions of women and children, who have not the means to buy even necessaries, are starving. The laboring classes and those possest of little can not bear this burden any longer without suffering greatly. A deep-seated feeling of bitterness is spreading far and wide because the burden of the war is so unequally distributed."



THE NEW DANCING-MISTRESS.

"Face of the Moon, permit thy slave to present Fräulein Goose, who is come to teach the goose-step to the ladies of thy Harem."

—*A la Baionnette* (Paris).

Finally, the semiofficial Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* is by no means comfortable over the rise in prices, and says:

"There is in Germany at the present time, apart from the great question which preoccupies all of us, nothing of such importance as the question of the feeding of the people, and especially the impending decision of the Government on the revision of the maximum prices for grain. For we have to reckon with an average increase in the family budget of between 50 and 60 per cent. as compared with this time last year. And this figure gives no idea of the change that has come about during the last twelve months in the quality of the food consumed.

"Here and there people argue that the increase in wages offers some compensation, but this advantage is one that has only fallen to a comparatively small part of the working classes, being, in fact, confined to those engaged in the different branches of war-industries. . . . And the great mass of those receiving a fixt wage or salary have no more wherewith to buy the necessaries of life than before prices went up, and in many cases, owing to reductions of pay, they have even less. . . . . .

"The effects are to be felt in every walk of life. It can easily be understood that in such circumstances the feeling of the people has not remained uninfluenced."

TURKEY MAKES COMPARISONS

JOYOUS OPTIMISM reigns in Constantinople. At home, the Turks are holding their own in the Dardanelles; abroad, they see the armies of their German friends successfully established on enemy soil, with the honors of war admittedly theirs. All this affords the Stamboul journals food for complaisant reflection, and they point with no little pride to the sweeping reforms inaugurated in Turkey since the beginning of the war which they contrast with the muddles which they observe reported in the English press. Thus the Constantinople *Tanine* says:

"In England mourning and anxiety are increasing from day to day. The sacrifices of the Liberals to their age-long opponents in the effort to unite the nation have had no effect whatever. The press declared that giving the Conservatives a share in the Government would rally the whole people and assure success to their arms. But events have shown that the only result has been a greater output of fine writing in the papers.

"The marriage of the two parties has produced no material fruit, and has had no moral value or influence, as the latest telegrams show. The old bickering in the House of Commons is still in evidence; and in addition to the criticisms of the Government for deceiving the people by the suppression of unwelcome news, a company has now been formed whose business it is to agitate the people against the action of the censor. The rancor between the parties is sharper than ever."

The *Tanine* next points out that the Allies have been battering away at the Dardanelles since February with little success, and proceeds:

"To convince the English and French that the forcing of the Dardanelles and the taking of Constantinople are impossible, it is no longer necessary for them to thrust themselves upon our tremendous defenses. The losses inflicted upon those enemies who have for months held two little points on the south and west of the Gallipoli Peninsula exceed 100,000.

"In the meantime, here in Stamboul, we know how senseless is their dream that they can ever take this city. Note how life is passing with us here. Our enemies have not told the world what tidings persons from neutral peoples who have lived here have given of conditions now prevailing in the city.

"In fact, since the war began, and especially since the attempt upon the Dardanelles, work on public buildings and on the task of beautifying the city has gone steadily on. Every one has accepted the necessary sacrifices required by the war. Everybody is at work as usual. Content and confidence are felt everywhere. No one is merely tranquilly confident of a happy ending of the war, but every one is zealously active in his own place, doing all that is possible to bring about a happy ending. Every Turk is joining hands with his fellows in sacrifice and labor for the common cause. New factories are opened, new relief-centers are established, and the various requirements brought upon us by the war are cheerfully met by Government and people. The spectacle presented in Stamboul, of unity, zeal, and confidence among all our people, is a great contrast to the divisions and the hopelessness conspicuous in the ranks of our enemies."

This enthusiastic view of Turkish progress is indorsed by a writer in the *Kölnische Zeitung* recently returned from Constantinople, who says:

"Everything is conducted so orderly, so quietly, and earnestly that even a visitor from Germany accustomed to German punctuality and discipline must be delighted at the military spirit which reigns here. . . . Everywhere there seem to be inexhaustible reserves of men, and any one who has seen how well prepared Turkey is behind the front will come to the conclusion that the enemy will fight in vain, in spite of all that modern technical skill can achieve, against this Old-World strength. All the stations are full of soldiers, and at many points broad stretches of meadows are covered with the great white tents of the encamped troops, where everything is arranged in the most minute order, while on all sides along the railway supplies in boxes and sacks are piled up under canvas with immense quantities of forage. You see at once that the money that is needed for military purposes is being spent in the right way under the new and patriotic Government which now rules in Turkey, and the resources of the land are nearly inexhaustible."

HOW BIG SHOULD A CITY BE?

CITIES that are using all legitimate efforts, and even some efforts that can not be so described, to climb to a slightly higher rank in the census-list, may be interested to know that Ebenezer Howard, an English authority on city-planning, places the maximum population of the ideal city at about 32,000, depending somewhat on the size of the component families. Increase in population should be provided for, he thinks, by building another city near by. Mr. Howard's ideal city covers 6,000 acres, of which about half is cultivated, the other half being occupied by streets and buildings. This we learn from a paper by Prof. J. R. Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, reprinted in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, July 28). Says Professor Smith:

"The average American predicts failure for any such enterprise. However, England feels the city problem much more keenly than we do in this country, for it has had the industrial city longer, and, in recruiting for armies, particularly for the Boer War, England has discovered with horror the physical degeneration which results with generations of city-dwellers, with inadequate dwelling facilities, no gardens, no ground, no play facilities. After much hard work, Mr. Howard succeeded in forming a Garden City Association that raised enough subscriptions of cash to start. . . . . . .

"It has succeeded. In nine years, between 1904 and 1913, about thirty factories have moved to the place, which had a population of 8,000 and was steadily increasing. The crucial test, however, of its success is the balance-sheet. It was financed by a group of individuals who were willing to put up some money, buy the land, and get their 5 per cent. cumulative dividends eventually if it succeeded. It followed the usual English plan of giving long leases to land and letting tenants improve. . . . . .

"The financial plan provides that the promoters shall get 5 per cent., and after that further profits shall go to the city in improvements and reduction of taxes. One of the manufacturers told me he could foresee the time when the town would be without taxes, and then the manufacturers would come there 'in droves.'

"I regard this attempt to eliminate the crowding-evil from the manufacturing town as perhaps the most important single social experiment going on in Europe, for it is a statistical fact that no large city population anywhere is physically and numerically maintaining itself. In 1913, I spent several days in this city, going through it very carefully to see how it appealed to the manufacturers. I had letters of introduction to the prophets of the place, but really I did not care how it appealed to the prophets, for I knew that in advance. I did not care how it appealed to the poets, the artists, the retired bankers, the maiden ladies living on snug incomes, nor the cranks, nor the merchants who sold to all these, nor even to the workers who made up the bulk of the population. The worker goes where there are jobs. The butcher, the baker, and the candlestick-maker come to serve him, so that the vital part of a city is the way it appeals to the man who promotes the primal industry, which is usually manufacturing. Therefore I interviewed the manufacturers of the place, making a special attempt to try to find those who were most distinctly what you would call of the practical turn of mind in contrast to the altruistic. Everywhere I found the same enthusiasm. I went to get their ideas, but first I must go and look at their plants. They all pointed out the great superiority of the plant on these two- or three-acre cheap sites over the plants they had left in London, many of which were crowded, and so dark as to be lighted by gas, and so inadequate as to interfere with the best efficiency of work. . . .

"It is the most beautiful factory-town I have ever seen, for the reason that every house has room enough for flowers in front and vegetables behind. At no place do they have lots more than twelve to the acre, which means that lots can be practically 20 x 200 feet, even in sections given over to the artizan. That makes provision for a small front yard, cottage site, little back yard, and 100 feet left for garden in the rear. . . .

"The most significant part of the whole thing is that it has been done by the application of existing practises and existing laws with existing human science. Most attempts at social reconstruction have to await a conversion of the majority to a new point of view, and if the dreams of the socialist come true, we must also develop an entirely new system and type of business administration. In contrast to that millennial process, a garden-city like Letchworth, England, can be built now in any well-chosen location. Any group of capitalists with constructive imagination and good business ability can start in and do it under existing law. As to its areal aspects—there is plenty of room along the Delaware River for all the industrial population now near it (and much more) to be so situated that they could avail themselves of all the principles involved in Garden City and have the best access to the harbor. They now have very poor access to it.

"If our urban people lived in such cities as Garden City it would beyond a doubt reduce the cost of living, increase wealth through by-industry, increase pleasure through the possibilities of recreation, increase efficiency through increased health. The land-speculator alone would lose—lose his present much too wide-spread opportunity to take something and give nothing in return. Something for nothing is a process that is variously regarded according to our social enlightenment."

It is significant that the editor of *Engineering and Contracting* agrees emphatically with the writer in his conclusions regarding the undesirability of large cities. He asserts in a leading article that the idea of the great city as a permanent construction is itself an error. None of its component parts exists long. He says:

"Its buildings, its streets, its transit, its sanitation-works endure in part only from one generation to another. There is constant shifting of its business and industrial centers—even the character and magnitude of these change in time—and social life shifts its activities and habitation often and widely. All this is trite, it will be said; the city as a unit remains and is permanent. One may remark of Nineveh and Babylon, in answer, that such a retreat is not necessary. There are increasing indications that people are beginning to understand that the big city, the city great in population and area, is not as fit to serve the only purposes that a city can serve as are smaller aggregations of the units which collectively we name a city. Newly created industrial cities are becoming familiar in America and in England, and commerce and industry are coming every year to closer agreement with sociology in their estimation of the advantages of the small city. Acceptance of the logical conclusion is perhaps distant, but this conclusion is beginning to be admitted.

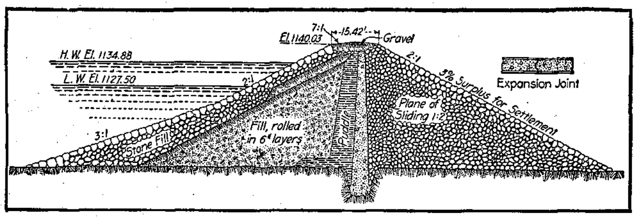
"People are fond of comparing the birth and growth of a city with the birth and growth of a living organism. It is perhaps not an unfair comparison. The biologist, be it noted in this comparison, recognizes that a living organism is not necessarily higher in the scale of being simply because it is larger and more complex. The simpler organism can exist under much more simple conditions, and may therefore be quite as fit as a more complex organism which requires more complex conditions under which to survive and thrive. We shall see that this comparison is particularly true of the city. The small city of 200,000 people may be and is usually just as capable in all that a city affords its inhabitants as is the city of 2,000,000 people.

"As engineers, let us see how the engineering tasks of a city are affected by size. The engineering tasks of a city are primarily to provide transit, to supply, purify, and distribute water, to provide sewerage and dispose of sewage, to secure sanitary housing, to pave and keep clean streets and roadways. The accomplishment of none of these tasks becomes a serious problem until the city area and population become large. Generally the larger the city is, the more difficult and therefore costly are the solutions that must be resorted to, assuming that quality of service is maintained. In a word, all the engineering difficulties of a great city are due primarily to its size and not to any superiority of the service provided. Cities of 200,000 usually have as good water-supply and as good sewage as do cities of

2,000,000, their people get from home to work as quickly, their streets are as clean and well paved, their housing and sanitation are as good. Where, then, is the advantage of great size? Is it in educational advantages, opportunities for amusement or social life or religious activity? Every one knows that in none of these things does the small city deny its inhabitants any material advantage had by the inhabitants of a large city. Why should cities vie with one another to attain size? Size, merely, makes a city no more fit to serve its inhabitants."

AN ARCTIC POWER-PLANT

A POWER-PLANT has just been completed at Porjus, within the frigid zone, by the Swedish Government as part of a general policy of national water-power development that led to the acquisition some twelve years ago of widely extended water-rights. To nations like the United States, a large part of whose territory lies within the arctic circle, the possibility of developing and utilizing electric power in that region should be of the greatest interest, for that the arctic and subarctic water-powers are destined to play a large part in the future industrial and economic history of the world probably admits of no doubt.



CROSS-SECTION OF THE PORJUS DAM, SHOWING ELASTIC EARTH-FILL ON THE UP-STREAM SIDE AS PROTECTION AGAINST PRESSURE.

In the case of the plant at Porjus some rather unusual problems were met and solved. In damming up the Porjus Falls it became necessary, for example, to provide against the strains of the cold season a resistance equal to the crushing power of expanding ice. The solution, as *The Engineering Record* (New York, August 7) explains, was a sort of ju-jutsu trick of conquering this pressure by giving way to it. So where stone and cement alone would have been ground to powder, a little cushion of plain earth on the up-stream side of the dam was most successful in acting as a shock-absorber; as we read:

> "The Porjus Falls is the general name for a series of rapids and falls about 1½ miles long, between two comparatively calm pieces of water, Stora Porjusselet and Lilla Porjusselet, or Lillselet. The higher of these, Stora Porjusselet, is a lake about 3 miles long, which, previous to the building of the Porjus power-development, was separated from Stora Lulevatten by a series of rapids 2 miles long, the so-called Luleluspen, with a fall of about 28 feet. The building of the dam at Porjus has raised the surface of the lake, so that its additional head can also be utilized for the power-works almost to its full extent. . . . . . .
>
> "In designing the dam structures the forces exerted by the expansion of the ice under the action of the heat of the sun had to be considered. To build a dam so strong that it could prevent the expansion of the ice, that is, resist a pressure equal to the crushing-strength of the ice, was out of the question for both practical and economic reasons, as such a structure would require masonry of too heavy dimensions. It was, therefore, decided to use earth-dams with stone facing on the up-stream side, which would admit compression of the earth-fill without injuring the dam.
>
> "A cross-section of the dam is shown. It consists principally of three parts, the stone-fill on the down-stream side, the dirt-fill on the up-stream side, and a core wall of reenforced concrete carried to rock. The dirt-fill consists of several parts, of which the middle has been carefully rolled and constitutes the water-proofing membrane. Over the dirt-fill is a cover of puddle and stone in order to protect it from the action of frost and ice.
>
> "The stone-fill on the down-stream side serves as support for the core wall. In order to make this support more effective, the fill has been built with an inclined plane of sliding. This was done so that, should the stone-fill settle, there will always be a direct transmission of the pressure from the core wall to the supporting fill. When that part of the stone-fill below the plane of sliding settles, the wedge-shaped upper part will slide against the core wall because of its weight, thus exerting an active pressure."

One of the interesting features of this arctic plant is a sluice closed by a so-called "rolling dam," which is practically a cylindrical sluice-gate on a huge scale, opened and shut by rolling it into different positions.

Of perhaps greater interest than the dam system of this arctic-circle project is the hydraulic end of the power-station, all of which is underground, including the intake and discharge tunnels—a necessary precaution against interruption by ice. The intake, as shown in the diagram, is located at the eastern abutment of the dam, protected by a special gate of ingenious design that controls the flow of water into four openings, whence it flows into the "forebay," and so to five draft-tubes—the turbine intakes described as follows:

> "The masonry partitions between the five intakes are each 16.4 feet wide, necessitated by the spacing of 39.4 feet required by the units and by the most advantageous width of the intake chambers, which is 23 feet. Originally, it was intended to let as much as possible of the rock remain as a core in these piers, but the quality encountered made this impossible. The piers are, therefore, made of concrete, with a very lean mixture in the center portions.
>
> "Each turbine intake is closed by a single steel gate. The free opening is 23 feet wide and 13.1 feet high. The gates consist of plate-girder frames with beam verticals and buckle-plate skin plates. Wheels and provisions for tightening are the same as for the gate at the intake end of the tunnel. Pipes have been provided in the concrete around the gate-slots so that, should it be found necessary, steam can be used for thawing out the gates.
>
> "Inside of each gate is a groove connected by a pipe with the tail-race tunnel. This groove serves to collect leakage, when the gates are closed, thus permitting inspection of the turbines."

Another interesting feature is the generator-room, located more than 150 feet below ground. This room, 312 feet in length and over 37 feet high, is built with a false ceiling below the outer one, the reason for which appears as we read:

> "The space here created and also the spaces between the rock and the side walls are used for conveying the heated air from the generators. Cold air is forced down through the cable-shaft and conveyed to the generators through ducts in the floor. From the generators the heated air is carried through another system of ducts to spaces back of the side walls and rises in them to the chamber above the false ceiling. This in turn is connected to the elevator-shaft, and thus to vents in the tower on the transformer-house.
>
> "The heated air, which, as stated above, passes between the rock and the side walls, prevents condensation. In winter, when the air is too cold to be conveyed directly to the generators, it is heated by mixing it with the heated air. When this is necessary the heated air is not conveyed through the conduits, but is discharged, through ventilators, into the generator-room. It then passes through the elevator-shaft to the floor of the transformer-house, where the fans mix it with the cold air and force it down to the generators.
>
> "The floor of the generator-room is about 165 feet below the surface of the ground and about 8.8 feet above the high-water

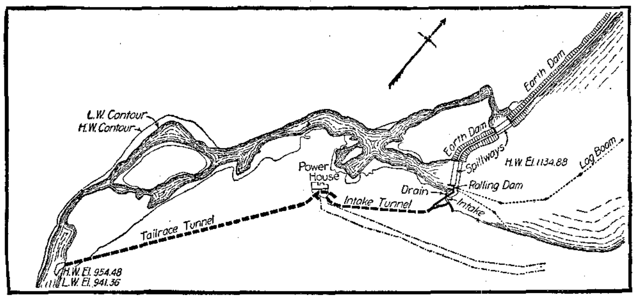
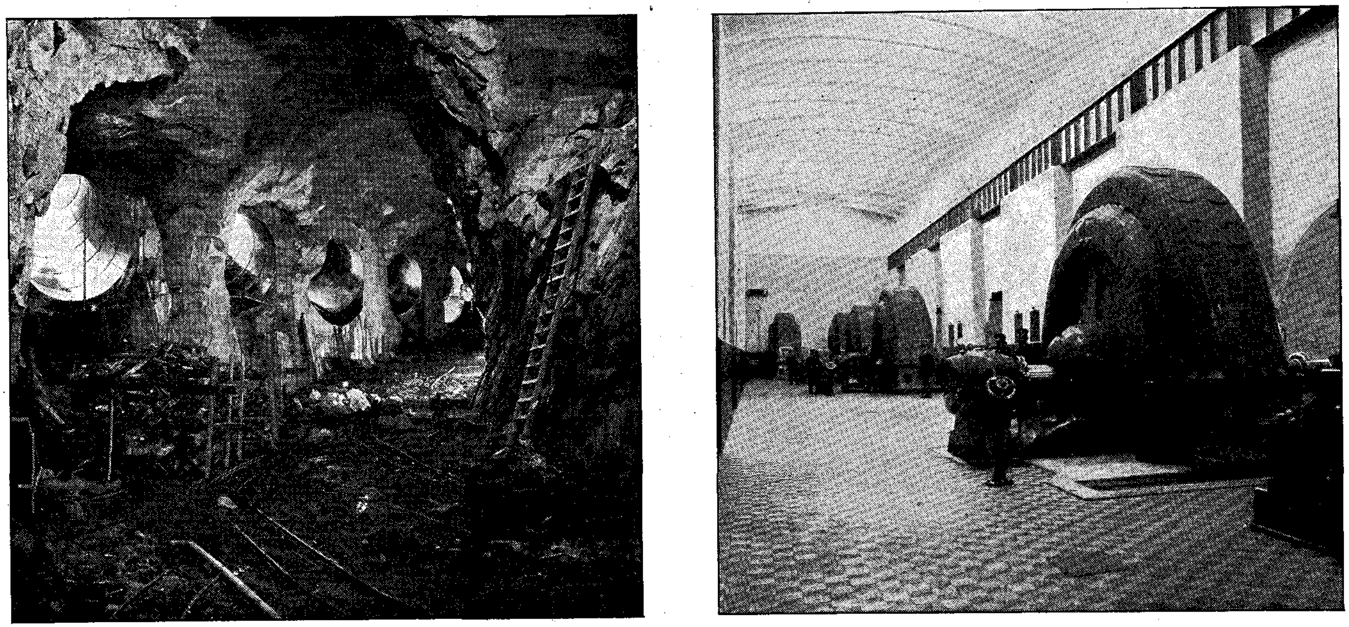


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW THE WATER OF THIS ARCTIC LAKE IS DIVERTED TO THE COMPANY'S POWER-HOUSE.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Engineering Record," New York.

DRAFT-TUBES OPENING INTO THE TAIL-RACE TUNNEL.

THE GENERATOR-ROOM, 165 FEET BELOW GROUND-LEVEL.

AN ARCTIC HYDROELECTRIC PLANT THAT GIVES SERVICE THE YEAR ROUND.

level at the discharge end of the tail-race tunnel. Because of friction-losses in the tunnel and heavy surges, it is possible that the water-pressure in the upper end of the tail-race tunnel, in exceptional cases, may correspond to a fictitious water-level above the floor of the generator-room. It was not possible to locate the floor above the fictitious elevation, as its location is determined by the proper suction limit of the draft-tubes at low water. In order to prevent flooding of the floor, the cable-conduits, and the generator-pits, it was necessary to waterproof the entire foundation of the generator-room. The rock was covered with a course of concrete; a coat of cement plaster, containing 'Ceresit,' was applied, and a system of drains was provided before the concrete floor was laid. These drains terminate in a pit, from which the leakage is pumped."

SEAWEED-GARDENS

SEAWEED is cultivated in Ireland by providing plenty of stones to which it may cling, the useful varieties being all rock-lovers and absent on sandy shores. Besides the kinds used for human food, seaweed has a large use as a plant-fertilizer. *The Rural New Yorker* (New York, June 24) believes that there is a hint in this for us, as seaweed is often rich in potash—the very substance that the war is keeping from us. Word comes from one of the United States consular agents, we are told, that seaweed containing 15 per cent. of potash in its ashes has been found in the ocean off one of the Philippine Islands. Along the Pacific coast great quantities of kelp and rockweed are being taken from the ocean and dried and ground as potash-fertilizers. Along the Atlantic coast are several places where kelp and seaweed are used in place of manure. The writer goes on:

"All these things show how man is coming to regard the ocean for what it is—a vast storehouse of food and fertilizer. For ages man has bemoaned the loss of plant-food which is washed out of the soil and sent through drains and brooks and sewers down to the ocean. We now come to understand that this plant-food is not lost, but simply kept in storage for us in the ocean's depths. It is all there—from lime to nitrogen—in clam-shells and coral and in fish, in seaweeds, and in the water-solutions. Nature is holding it there for future generations, who will feel the need of it so keenly that they will think out plans for obtaining it from the ocean. The present shortage of potash makes us think more of these ocean-supplies than ever before, and new things are being learned about it."

Regarding the possibility of "cultivating" seaweed like hay or corn, the following citation from *English Farm and Home* is given:

"By the 'cultivation of seaweed' is meant the provision of suitable anchorages, generally large stones, between tide-marks. There are several places round the coast of Ireland where seaweed is cultivated in this way. At Mill Bay, between Greencastle and Killowen, in County Down, the right to use a certain area of sand or bed in this manner was granted by the landlord at a nominal rent. Boundaries are marked by arranging the stones on the margins of the beds in straight lines, and subdivisions of the beds are marked by pegs. Some of these beds are situated fully a mile and a half from high-water mark. The first of them was formed, many years ago, by bringing granite stones from the adjacent Mourne Mountains, and placing them—one to about each square yard—out on the sands below high-water mark. Quantities of these stones, which vary in size from that of a man's head to three times as big, are still being carted out to the sands, and there are now hundreds of acres devoted to the cultivation of seaweed in that district.

"The stones become covered by the sea at each incoming tide, and they soon become coated with a growth of 'seedling' seaweed-plants. The growth of the weed is most rapid on those stones which remain longest submerged—*i.e.*, those nearest low-water mark, and the most valuable beds are therefore so situated. While from the beds near low water a cutting can be made once in two years, this can only be done with advantage once every three years from the beds higher up.

"In the district mentioned, and also in the Achill area, where relatively little farm stock is kept, the weed is used principally as a manure for potatoes, and is placed directly in the drills in the condition in which it is cut. In some cases it is carted from the shore to a distance of from eight to nine miles inland.

"The price per ton-load of the weed 'on foot' averaged in 1913 about four dollars. In 1914, owing probably to the smaller demand for the weed, consequent on the diminished area devoted to potatoes in the district, the price per ton was only about two dollars, exclusive of cutting and carting."

The Rural New Yorker goes on to say:

"The right to these seaweed-beds is bought and sold like other property-rights. This use of rocks to compel the sea to give up its potash may be compared with the use of clover or beans to induce the air to give up its nitrogen. Not long ago one of our readers on a rocky point of the New England coast proposed scraping rockweed from the ledges and selling it in barrels as a fertilizer. The public was hardly ready for it at the time, but we have no doubt that in the future this sea-waste will be utilized as plant-food. The ocean contains uncounted tons of nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid, and lime. In the future science will learn how to trap this plant-food and bring it back to the earth."

AMERICAN WOODS FOR THE WAR

THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY of European walnut for gun-stocks is exhausted, and the warring nations are looking for more. But even more urgent is the demand for this wood for aeroplane propeller-blades and other parts of the aircraft exposed to hostile gun-fire. We are told that a representative of the British Government recently visited Chicago to purchase black walnut and other American hardwoods, especially for use in military aeroplanes. The daily press even reports that Kansas is being denuded of her walnut-orchards for this purpose. Our quotations are from an abstract, made for the Industrial Digest Section of *American Industries* (New York, July), of an article contributed originally to *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago). According to this paper the propellers of British aeroplanes are now chiefly made of American walnut. We read:

"That important use of black walnut is the latest, and it is likely to be a large one if the war continues to spread and is continued long. The wood is not so strong as some others, including hickory and maple, but it is probably stronger, weight for weight, than any other wood suitable for propellers. . . . Walnut is also a highly elastic wood, and that quality is needed in a propeller, which must run at high speed and under enormous strain while transmitting perhaps one hundred horse-power from the engine to the air.

"Still another quality is peculiarly valuable in the exacting service which an aeroplane must do. Walnut does not splinter when struck. If it breaks at all, it breaks clean. That quality comes in good play when a warplane is under fire. Bullets are likely to strike every part of it. The propeller is particularly vulnerable, because it can not be protected by armor or any other device, but is a shining mark for every bullet aimed. If struck, the bullet passes through, leaving only a small hole; but if the propeller is of wood liable to split and splinter, a bullet might tear away a piece of sufficient size to cripple the machine.

"Walnut, after being well seasoned, has little disposition to shrink and swell. The propeller is exposed to rain, snow, fog, and dampness of every kind, but walnut holds its form and runs true.

"American ash, hickory, and spruce are the chief woods in the frames of British aeroplanes. Hickory goes across the sea in the form of long logs, straight and faultless. Those now being shipped for the British War Department cost sixty dollars a thousand feet on this side, and the freight across the sea costs one hundred dollars more. The freight is thus seen to amount to much more than the hickory costs in New York; but so urgent is the need that the British Government willingly pays the freight. . . . . .

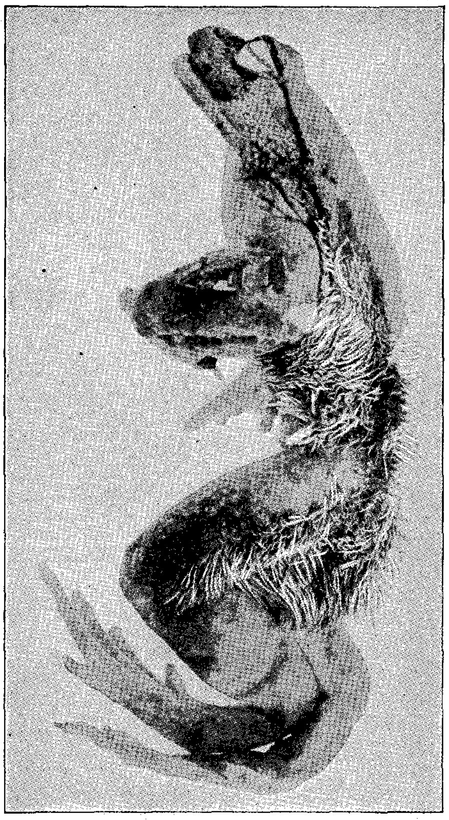
"The ash used is of a correspondingly high grade, and, like hickory, it serves as frame material, forming the skeleton over which the canvas is stretched.

"Still another wood ranks remarkably high in aeroplane-work. The British call it silver spruce, but it is the West Virginia red spruce. For aeroplanes it has been pronounced superior to every other spruce of the known world, even going above the gigantic Sitka spruce of the northern Pacific coast.

"The typical West Virginia spruce grows in thin ground, often upon vast beds of broken stone covered with moss, and with scarcely any visible soil. The best is found at altitudes of 3,500 to 4,500 feet on the mountains surrounding the interlocking sources of the Potomac, Kanawha, and Monongahela rivers. The growth is slow, the tree-trunks straight as plummets, and with limbs only at the extreme tops. The wood is straight-grained and remarkably free from knots and other imperfections."

FROGS WITH HAIR

IN POPULAR MYTHOLOGY "frog's hair" and "hen's teeth" have long played a part as typical rarities. From this vantage-ground the former was dethroned, in 1900, by G. A. Boulenger, who discovered in the German Kongo frogs that had growing upon their bodies either hair or a very good imitation of it. It has since developed that anatomically it is not hair, in the sense in which we apply that term to mammals. Our own hair is akin to our finger-nails; it is a horny growth, whereas the "hair" on the African frogs is an abnormal development of the tubercles that appear on the skin of the ordinary frog. The ordinary citizen, however, who places appearance above origin, will doubtless call it "hair." Says a writer in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, June):



From "The Journal of Heredity," Washington, D. C.

A "HAIRY" FROG

From the German Kongo.

"Were the mammals to lose one of their distinguishing characteristics, through its extension to the frogs? Boulenger admitted that he did not know much about it, but said that these 'villose dermal papillæ' were not a nuptial attribute of the males, but were rather more strongly developed in the female than the male. He suspected them of being a seasonal appendage.

"In 1902 he published another short paper on the subject describing seven more specimens of the same species. In this case the females showed no trace of the appendages, while in the two males they were fully developed. The specimens were evidently obtained during the breeding-season.

"Meantime, Dr. H. Gadow had made a microscopical examination of the hairlike structures, and reported that he was unable to find any nerves in them, altho he made out some insignificant blood-vessels and lymph spaces. He concluded that these appendages could not be considered a sensory apparatus, and agreed with Boulenger that their function was a mystery.

"There the case remained until Willy Kükenthal, working in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, reviewed it by the study of eleven specimens from Kribe, Kamerun. He established that the hairlike appendages were present only in the males, and altogether wanting in the females. This confirms Boulenger's second report; evidently his first one was an error.

"It was further found 'that these appendages do not attain the same degree of development in all male individuals, and that even in full-grown males there are very conspicuous differences in this regard.'

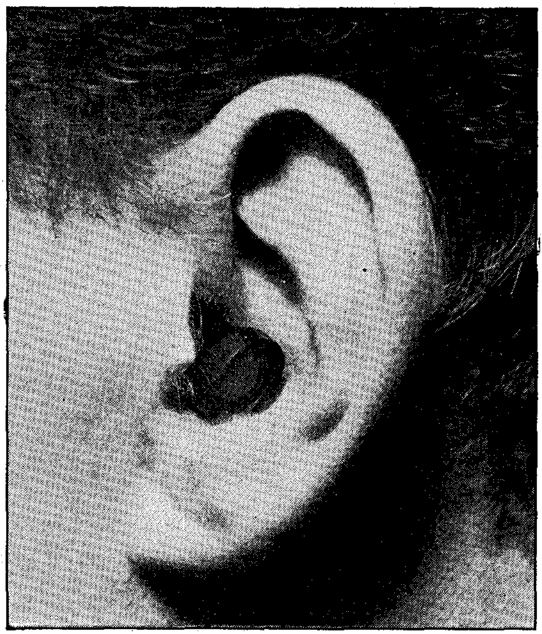
"He believes, altho data are few, that the hairlike covering is most highly developed during the breeding-season, and that it is to be considered a secondary sexual characteristic. . . . . . .

"'Now arises the question, from what do these organs originate? The reply requires a careful investigation of the female. It is quite surprizing that none of the former investigators has observed the fact that the females have, on exactly the same parts of the body that on the males bear these appendages, small but quite distinct tubercles, which have the same diameter as the bases of the appendages in the males. Their distribution over exactly the same areas of the surface shows clearly that they are homologous with the appendages of the male.

"'Moreover, if we carefully study the surface of the skin, we find that both males and females show similar tubercles scattered over the whole back, and that they are more closely crowded in the region of the angle of the jaws. In some areas of the surface of the males we may even observe the transition of these tubercles into hairs. . . . These hairlike appendages are therefore to be considered as highly developed tubercles of the skin.' . . . As to the exact function of these peculiar appendages, one can only guess."

EAR-GUARDS FOR WAR-NOISE

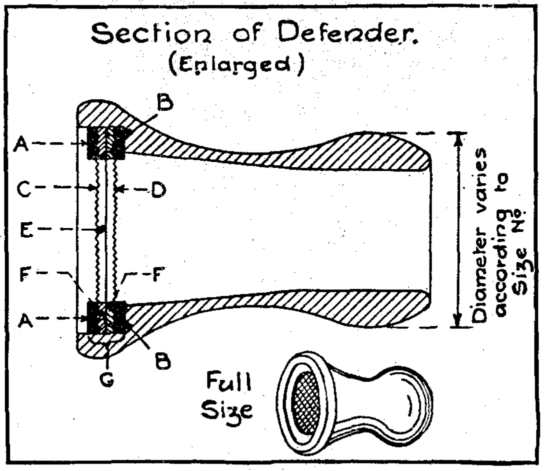
THE SOLDIER who plugged up his ears before going into battle would have been considered effeminate in the last century. The horrid din of war, fully as the poets have expatiated upon it, included until recently no sound powerful enough to split the drum of a man's ear or to rack his nerves to the threshold of insanity. Things are different nowadays. It is absolutely necessary to guard the ears in some effective way when one is in the vicinity of a big gun. Even with due precaution, the gunners themselves often suffer from deafness, as is noted by C. V. Boys in *Nature* (London). Our quotation below is from an abstract of Mr. Boys's note, made for *Science Abstracts* (London), which says in part:



A "DEFENDED" INSTEAD OF A DEAFENED EAR.

The ear-defender has found its place in the war, and is used to prevent mental derangement and shock caused by the frightful din of the great guns. It does not shut out the lightest word of command, however.

> "The sudden access of pressure in the neighborhood of a gun at the moment of firing imposes so great a strain on the drum of the ear that deafness is a usual result. The increase in pressure in the modern gun, and the high pressure still remaining when the shot reaches the muzzle, make the conditions more serious than they used to be until comparatively recently. Not only those who are near the gun when fired, but those also in the neighborhood of bursting shells, bombs, or explosives are liable to suffer in a similar way even if they are not otherwise damaged.
>
> "A. Mallock, who has for many years conducted investigations in connection with artillery, has invented an 'ear-defender,' the object of which is to protect the drum of the ear from very sudden and violent access of pressure, while still allowing the minute variations produced by ordinary sounds to be received with but little loss. The defender consists of a containing-piece made of ebonite and shaped like the pieces used in the game of halma, and of about the same size. The ball end is very finely milled and it is made to fit the passage of the ear, there being five sizes, differing very slightly in dimensions in this part, to suit different people. The piece is pierced centrally by a hole ¼ inch in diameter at the small end, and gradually enlarging toward the other end, where it opens into a recess 2/5 inch in diameter. Into this are fitted in order a flat-ring washer, a disk of fine wire gauze, a very thin flat-ring washer, a delicate diaphragm, a very thin flat-ring washer, a disk of fine gauze, and a flat-ring washer."



THE MALLOCK-ARMSTRONG EAR-DEFENDER IN DETAIL.

A, B, and *F* are washers. *E* is the sensitive diaphragm that records the lightest sound. *C* and *D* are the stops that limit the vibration and shut out the deafening din of the guns. The small drawing shows the exact size.

Mr. Boys goes on to explain how this device protects the delicate membrane of the tympanum from the ear-splitting noises of battle while permitting the wearer to hear ordinary sounds distinctly:

> "When a pair of defenders is placed in the ears, the thin diaphragms, untouched except near their edges, where they are held, are free to take up aerial vibrations and to transmit them to the ear-passage. Thus ordinary sounds are heard with little loss. When, however, the violent impact due to gun-fire or explosion in the neighborhood occurs, the diaphragm is brought up against the wire gauze, by which further movement is checked, also the injurious increase of pressure. Hence the ear is defended."

ELECTRIC LIGHT AS A PATENT MEDICINE

A SHREWD ATTEMPT, by the exploiters of a new method of treating disease, to take the electric-light companies into partnership is described editorially in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). This paper tells of a Chicago publishing concern which puts out a book on "Beauty and Motherhood," devoting considerable space to the self-treatment of disease by means of light. "The ordinary electric light of the home, if used properly, can cure many diseases, acute and chronic, and relieve pain promptly," the author of this work informs his readers. Electric light, besides being "very effective," is also warranted to "never harm." The editorial commentator goes on:

> "Treatment by electric light, it appears, has been simplified to a degree achieved in the past only by the 'patent-medicine' fraternity. 'No skill or experience is required. Just follow the simple directions given in "Beauty and Motherhood."' Thus runs a leaflet . . . which has solved the problem of bringing to public attention the virtues of phototherapy. The publishers of 'Beauty and Motherhood' write, to those public-service corporations which furnish electric light, to the effect that they can show these corporations how they 'may increase the sale of electricity 33⅓ per cent. or more—without cost to you—by opening a new, large field for the consumption of electric current.' With the letter is enclosed the leaflet already described."

"Beauty and Motherhood" is published by a firm called the Medico Press. Following up the argument "in true patent-medicine style," we are told, this enterprising firm goes on to say, in the letter mentioned above:

> "With the people's interest in light-treatments aroused, a new, vast field for the use of electricity is opened with unlimited possibilities for you. Thus, Mrs. A. J——, of Chicago, after reading 'Beauty and Motherhood,' procured a 250-candle-power bulb, and is using it ever since. Her light-bills average double the former figures. Besides, she is recommending the light enthusiastically to friends and neighbors.
>
> "This is but one of the many instances in which 'Beauty and Motherhood' has either doubled or tripled the light-bill of old customers, or forced electric light into new houses."

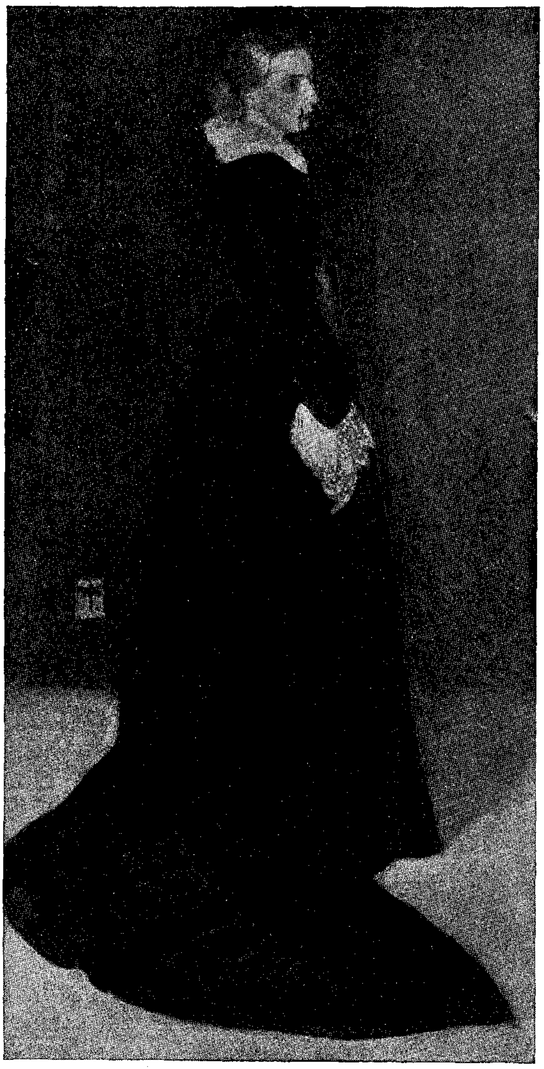
The organ of the American Medical Association concludes its narrative and running comment with the following paragraph:

> "Still further unfolding the scheme by which the electric-light companies can notify their customers of the existence of this new cure-all, the letter continues: 'The Point Is to Get This Book, "Beauty and Motherhood," into the Homes of Your City.' To do this, the [publishers are] willing to furnish advertising leaflets, which may be included with the 'next outgoing monthly bills.' Query: How many electric-light companies will swallow the bait?"

LETTERS - AND - ART

AN EXHIBITION DEFEATING ITSELF

IN HER ART-EXHIBITS at the San Francisco Fair America seems to have furnished the cumulative expression of her special sins as an exhibitor. "In general arrangement, and not infrequently in questions of specific choice," says Mr. Christian Brinton, "the native display is inferior to many of the foreign rooms." With the latter, mitigating circumstances, such as the difficulty of assembling an exhibition of pictures during a world-crisis, not to say cataclysm, should temper rigorous criticism; yet, according to the critic of *The International Studio* (August), the foreign exhibits emerge to better advantage than the American. "The average of merit attained by Sweden, for example, and the installation of the Swedish, Dutch, and Italian exhibits are notable instances of what, despite unpropitious conditions, the Europeans have been able to accomplish." Mr. Brinton even sees that "in the matter of ambitious international art exhibitions we are moving consistently backward." The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, he declares, was superior to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904, which, in turn, was manifestly better than the present Panama-Pacific, for these reasons:



Courtesy of "The International Studio."

ONE OF THE AMERICAN GEMS AT THE FAIR.

Portrait of Mrs. Huth by James McNeil Whistler.

"It is doubtless ungracious to possess a somewhat extensive perspective, or to recall with vivid freshness how paintings are currently displayed at the Grosse Berliner, the Secession exhibitions of Berlin and Vienna, in the more characteristic capitals of Prague and Budapest, or in such cities as Stockholm, Düsseldorf, Dresden, Munich, and Venice. Modern pictorial installation originated in Brussels at the Libre Æsthétique, and thence passed on to Austria and the rest of Europe. Tho historically part of the decorative regeneration which derived from William Morris, neither the English nor the Americans grasped its significance, nor can they be said to do so to the present day. Quite obviously we Anglo-Saxons are a generation behind in such matters. Burlington House in London and the Vanderbilt Gallery in New York are annually the scene of the most antiquated hanging throughout the civilized world. A few institutions, such as the Brooklyn Museum, the Albright Gallery, Buffalo, the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, and the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, have made notable advances during the past few seasons, yet even so the essential principles of appropriate installation are with us but imperfectly appreciated and ineffectually practised."

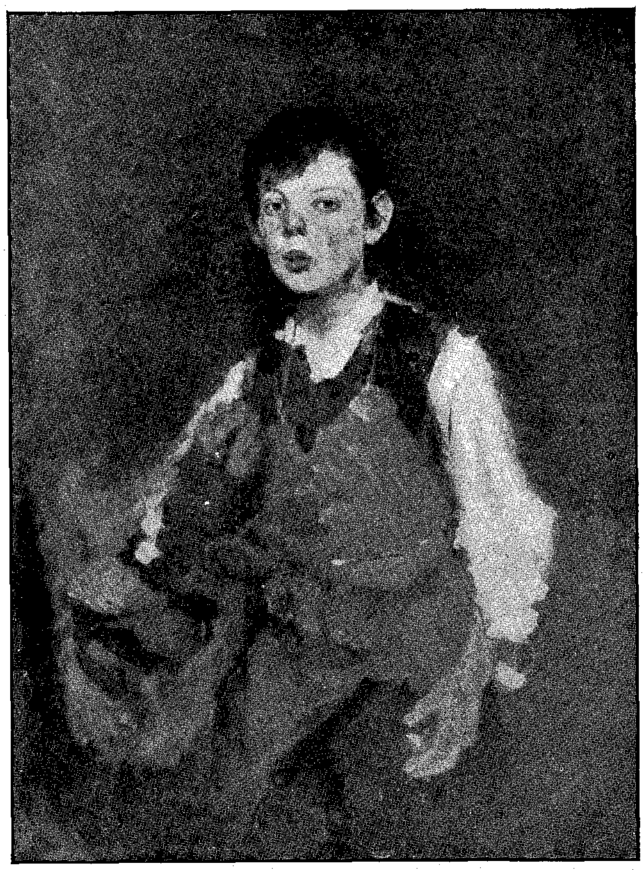
Mr. Brinton poses for himself the broad question whether the general public do or do not leave the Fine Arts Building "having experienced that great esthetic adventure so eagerly and earnestly looked forward to. Have they discovered something new, or has their customary attitude toward art been merely amplified and diversified? In brief, does the director in his selection and disposal of these thousands of works, pictorial and plastic, enforce, or does he enfeeble, the fine emotional fervor, the thrill of expectancy created by the architect?" The conclusion reached is that "there must be something amiss with what may be generically termed the San Francisco system." For—

"Despite a presumable predisposition for the production of their countrymen and the personality of the various artists, our good people from West or East do not appear to be experiencing the requisite reaction from the American section. The reason is not far to seek. Whatever be the extenuating circumstances, and in every exhibition there are extenuating circumstances, the collective impression is inconclusive. Starting with the magnanimous, not to say merciful, assumption that all which meets the eye is worthy of inclusion in such an exhibition, there is still much to be desired. The methods employed fail to disclose the decorative significance of a given canvas. We are shown what a picture is, but not what a picture is for. Suspended in dual, sometimes even triple, alinement, the effect is stupefying rather than stimulating. Save in a few instances the backgrounds are dull, grimy, and unprepossessing, and it is hence impossible for many of the works to appear to advantage.

"The situation would seem to resolve itself into a question of imperfect sympathy. A painting either is or is not an expression of creative emotion, something into which the artist has put his version of the visible world or his vague aspiration toward that great, beckoning beauty which is the heritage of all people in all ages. To distribute canvases about the walls like so many unrelated specimens is not to accord painting its requisite spiritual or social, not to speak of esthetic, consideration. It is true that the practise is a venerable one, yet it is also true that it is being modified and rectified in virtually every country from Scandinavia to South America. There seems, however, a certain fatality attached to us when we appear beside the foreigners on the occasion of important international exhibitions. One recalls with pathos the moribund American room at the Venice Exposition of 1909, and the more pretentious fiasco at the Roman Esposizione Internazionale two years later. We do not realize the importance of proper spacing or proper setting for our vast and varied pictorial output. Our exposition and museum directors are doing little along these lines to bridge the ever-widening abyss between the producing artist and the aspiring public. They continue to employ methods that are obsolete. They fail, above all, to appreciate the fundamental affinity between beauty and utility."

An independent confirmation of Mr. Brinton's strictures is Miss Clara MacChesney's review of the American pictures for the New York *Times*. She treats especially the ten artists honored by having a room each for his individual exhibit—William Chase, Gari Melchers, John Sargent, Childe Hassam, William Keith, Edward Tarbell, Frank Duveneck, John Twachtman, Edward Redfield, and James McN. Whistler. We read:

> "It was a surprize to find that of the two greatest men, Whistler and Sargent, the former is inadequately shown in a side room, and the latter is meagerly represented. William Keith, the only Californian, is relegated to one of the small dark rooms.
>
> "As to the number of pictures these ten show, it is not only my opinion, but that of others, that it is too large. In some cases there is little variety of subject, and, in too many, repetitions. One-half the number of canvases would have sufficed in at least eight of the exhibits, and been as representative.
>
> "As I was taking notes in one of the rooms a little old lady, who had been silently studying the pictures for some time, said timidly: 'Why do they paint so many pictures?' That summed the whole situation in a nutshell.
>
> "The number in these ten exhibits ranges from eleven pictures by Sargent to forty-three (thirteen being etchings) by Duveneck.
>
> "Chase not only rehung his pictures, but had stuff especially dyed for the walls and floor—a deep blue. Velours of the same shade drapes the doorways, there are blue cushions on the seats, and a blue canopy is spread overhead to soften the light. The room is vastly improved, and, needless to say, the others suffer by comparison.
>
> "I had the pleasure of finding Mr. Chase the morning after the changes had been made, and of congratulating him.
>
> "'It is so much better to have a carpet, isn't it?' he replied. 'It is so difficult—isn't it?—to look at pictures when there is a terrible noise of tramping feet.' . . . . . .
>
> "I was also fortunate in finding Duveneck in his room, completing the restretching of the burlap and the rehanging of his pictures. The carpet, wall-covering, and cushions here are a dull green. He was questioning the size of the canopy overhead, which was found to be too small.
>
> "At the time of writing it has just been announced that a gold medal has been awarded to Duveneck for his work in building up a love and knowledge of art in this country, especially in his home city, Cincinnati. If this Special Committee of Award had been just, it would have given another to Chase, for no artist on the Eastern coast has so generously given his time and his criticism to the student, or so raised the art standard.
>
> "Sargent is buried in a small, dark, arsenic-green room. Several of his artist friends redecorated and rehung it, 'as he would have done it,' said Chase. Unfortunately they chose white cheese-cloth, which they tacked over the green walls, and put up a white canopy—not at all suited to the key of Sargent's pictures. . . . . . .
>
> "William Keith, whose wooded landscapes are well known and greatly admired by all art-lovers on the Western coast, is badly shown in a small, dark-red room. As Keith's pictures are nearly all low in key, in this dimly lighted well they are almost impossible to see, which arouses the indignation of his friends.
>
> "One of his admirers has said that he never detected the lack of human interest in Keith's wood interiors, as a hidden presence is often felt."



"WHISTLING BOY."

By Frank Duveneck, a Cincinnati painter awarded a gold medal for his work in building up a love and knowledge of art in this country.

OUR "GREAT RENUNCIATOR"

Mr. Henry James it was who spoke of the Great Republic as having annually on July 4 its "acutest fit of self-consciousness." It was reserved for him in his later years to occasion many residents of the same Great Republic another such a fit. Rumor preceded the fact that he would renounce his citizenship, the alleged reason being his disapproval of his country's Government in its failure to protest when Germany invaded Belgium. Many newspapers indulged in sarcastic comment, and even when the real reason was given following the accomplished fact there are found editors to condemn in him what is heartily applauded in others whose new citizenship is acquired in our own country. News dispatches from London declare that in Mr. James's petition for naturalization he gives the following reasons:

> "Because having lived and worked in England the best part of forty years; because of my attachment to the country, my sympathy with it and its people; because of long friendships, associations, and interests formed here—these last including the acquisition of some property—all these things have brought to a head a desire to throw my moral weight and personal allegiance, for whatever it may be worth, into the scale of the contending nations in the present and future fortune."

Some papers, like the Brooklyn *Citizen*, take the view that a fair examination of Mr. James's reasons for his renunciation proves them to be "powerful ones":

> "For forty years James has lived with and among the British people. His American associations are merely memories of childhood and young manhood. The British people have given him the most cordial hospitality, and England's literary circle has crowned him with laurels. The land of his residence by choice and of his adoption is in the throes of the greatest crisis in her history.
>
> "This is the time when she needs the moral support of all her children, native and naturalized. We blame Englishmen who have made their homes here and to whom prosperity has come for remaining subjects of the King. Why blame James for doing precisely what we would have these Englishmen do, only in his case the reasons for naturalization are made stronger by the war. All the same it is a paradox that the one American who best understood that fascinating and almost unfathomable creature, the American girl, should turn his back in his old age on his country."

The New York *Times* treats his case in a philosophical spirit and sees the war as the precipitating agent for a process that has been going on for forty years:

> "At one time it might have seemed that he was likely to be a citizen of Europe, a republican of 'the republic of the well bred,' one of those agreeable cosmopolitans whom the 'provincials,' with their much more salient character, their genuineness, their raciness of the native soil, are apt too easily to admire.
>
> "In his reminiscences of his early years in France, Switzerland, Germany, of his return to his country, in his memories of New

York, Newport, Cambridge, Boston, in his more recent observations in 'The American Scene' of things and persons American, as he sees them with a delicacy of vision, habitually introverted, and records them in that style of checks and balances, dashes, restatements, modifications, nuances, labyrinthine gropings, curvings from the immediate, wary walkings, this New Yorker born has always seemed, or seemed to us at least, half foreign. The contrast of the raw, as he finds it, with the finished, of the American with the European, of the simple with the complex or the decorative, has been his main business or pleasure, and after all his subtleties and ironies, 'Daisy Miller,' once so famous, is still the dominant note of Jamesism. Essentially critical and not creative, romantic only or chiefly in 'Princess Casamassima,' he has been homesick in America as William Wetmore Story, poet and sculptor, if he is still regarded anywhere as a sculptor, such is the malice of Time, was homesick when he came back from Florence in 1865, a small tragedy recorded by Mr. James, Mr. Story's biographer. Henry James has long been most at home in England. Most of his friends live there. As to 'his desire,' according to the London *Times*, 'to throw his moral weight and personal allegiance, for whatever they may be worth, in the scale of the contending nations,' his brother William, the philosopher, might have smiled a little, but we shall not smile. The war is too grave a matter to stir much smiling, even if it is responsible in part for the loss of Mr. James's American citizenship, long lightly held.

"It is easy enough to be severe or sarcastic at this defection and to insist that an American should remain an American. But, after all, the United States wants no citizens by compulsion. And as a literary absentee Mr. James has a long line of predecessors. Byron and Landor, Turgenef, Heine, Wagner, Nietzsche rise at once in the memory. To the literary man, choice of his scene is to be granted."

Of course there occur the expected stings and arrows of those who labor under the duty of furnishing humorous paragraphs. Mr. James, tho a New Yorker, somehow seems to find his more natural American habitat in Boston. One might expect understanding and sympathy there, and *The Herald* of that city restrains its feelings under the prim reminder that Mr. James "has preferred to view his native land as a cool and critical observer through a long-distance glass." The Boston *Transcript* reports Boston's literary circles as finding evidence of the sincerity of Mr. James's changed allegiance in the expectation that he will "do his future writing in the English language." The Portland (Me.) *Argus* declares with some asperity that—

"The war has done one good thing in moving Henry James to become a naturalized citizen of Great Britain. If the other voluntary American expatriates in 'Lunnon' should also quit the farce of still being citizens of the United States, it would be one thing to their credit."

The St. Louis *Republic* quite abandons good manners:

"The best thing that there ever was about Henry was his brother William, and William was a loyal American, and so remained to the end. We have only a single request to make of this *ci-devant* Yankee. That is, that he will not attempt to explain to us why he has waited so long to expatriate himself in law, as he did about a generation ago in fact. As we take stock of the things we understand and those we do not understand, we find that very few of the former and most of the latter have been explained by Henry James. Henry's action is quite clear as it stands; we should hate to have it fogged up with the Cimmerian darkness of one of his characteristic explanations. We mourn the loss of Henry—but could not wish him back. And in view of the labyrinthine character of his sentences we beg to remind the English that all that is not our fault; it came to Henry after he left us for them. He could write his mother-tongue with a fair degree of lucidity when he started for the mother country."

The London *Evening Standard* anticipates some difficulties in the English "absorption" of Mr. James:

"Will Mr. James volunteer to fill in his National Register form? His reply to the alternative occupation question might be of literary interest. And how would he have himself classed by the mechanical compilers of histories of literature—as an Englishman or as an American? Heads may be broken over that issue; for America is jealous of her children, while if—as will surely be the case—the new recruit to our letters is admitted to membership of the Order of Merit, it would look ill to describe him as anything but an Englishman."

THE ANCIENT NATIONAL POETRY OF SERVIA

SERVIA'S HISTORY is a lengthy one, full of events both tragic and glorious, embalmed in a national poetry of great beauty and dignity. It is the belief of Mr. Louis Martin, a member of the French Senate, that this body of national verse, which has remained alive on the lips and in the hearts of the people, has done much to confirm and deepen the national traits of heroism, patriotism, and love of liberty. In an article entitled, "The Soul of Servia and Her Ancient National Poetry," in *La Nouvelle Revue* (Paris), Mr. Martin declares that "The fundamental characteristic of a Servian, to use the beautiful expression of Bossuet with regard to the Romans, is the love of liberty and country." This profound sentiment is evident in all the national songs. They are many, for to sing is, for the Servian, a necessity. The most modest house, the tiniest dwelling, possesses its *guzla*, a sort of mandolin on which both the virtuosi of the country and the simple peasant accompany themselves. He adds:

"The ancient Servian poetry is strikingly original. Some of it, tender, spiritual, melancholy, or malicious, relates to domestic events, reproducing scenes of heart-interest, the amiable thoughts of young girls, or the tender dialogs of love. They attract by a penetrating charm, a naïveté full of subtlety, or a highly communicative and contagious emotion. Other specimens, veritable epics, commemorate the principal events of Servian independence with a grandeur which attains without effort even to the sublime."

The Servian, according to Mr. Martin, adores not only his country, but his family, a feeling which contributed largely to the general execration of King Milan, whose infidelity to the beautiful and virtuous Queen Natalie was notorious.

"The cult of the family is manifested in numerous songs. Among them is the prayer of young girls to St. George, the patron saint of Servia: 'O St. George, great St. George, grant that in the coming year I shall no longer be in the house of mother—let me be either married or dead—but, O great saint, I would rather be married.' If they have the very legitimate desire of being married, for which they can not be blamed, they wish above all to have a young husband, suitable to their age and taste. Such at least is the avowal formulated not without energy in the following song: 'The young girl laves her fair white face and says to it: "O my fair white face, if I knew that thou wert to be given to an old husband I would go to the green forest, I would gather there all the wormwood, I would press out all its bitter juice, and I would bathe thee with this water, O my fair white face, so that all the kisses of my old husband might be bitter. But if I knew that thou wert to be given to a young husband, O my fair white face, then I should go into the green garden, I should gather there all the roses, I should press out all their perfume, and I should lave thee therewith each morning, so that the kisses of my well-beloved might be perfumed and that his heart might be rejoiced." ' "

The author gives other examples of unaffected songs of love, "the songs of a happy people, and a people happy because free," and then turns to a consideration of the splendid national songs which embody the legend and history of centuries of heroic struggle. Servia, which was formerly a powerful and respected Kingdom, reached the pinnacle of its prosperity under Étienne Douchan, but was later invaded and conquered by the Turks. The great battle of Kossovo in 1389, in which the Turks practically annihilated the Servian Army under King Lazarus, marks the practical end of Servian power, tho it was temporarily revived after the fall of Bajazet in 1402. The utter downfall of the Kingdom was completed in 1459 by the conqueror Mohammed, who incorporated in his Empire the whole of Servia, with the exception of Belgrade.

"Under the Ottoman yoke, in spite of persecutions and massacres, the Servians succeeded in conserving their national character and recuperating their energies so thoroughly that at the beginning of the nineteenth century, after the insurrections of 1804 and 1815, they reconquered little by little their political autonomy. . . . In short, Servia became an independent State in 1878, with a native dynasty, freed from all tribute or vassalage. . . . To resist the severe and lengthy oppression which burdened her for four centuries, Servia needed an unsubduable soul. The Servians have endured all that Greece suffered. . . . Their sons have been taken to become janizaries; their daughters kidnaped for the seraglio of the pasha; women torn from the arms of their husbands and dishonored; torture and death for him who resisted or complained. . . . But Servian patriotism created for itself an inviolable altar in the heart of each of the opprest, and this patriotism was fed, sustained, exalted, by the songs which the children learned in their cradles from their mothers, and which recalled the principal episodes of Kossovo, the death of King Lazarus, the treason of Vuk, the Ganelon of Servia, and the exploits of some of the great heroes of the country, notably those of Marco Kraliewitch, the last survivor of Kossovo, who, according to legend, lived for three centuries, and whose name is still the most popular one in the songs; and those of the valorous Karageorgevitch, the intrepid chief of the 1804 movement, from which is descended the present King Peter I."

Mr. Martin quotes at length from the two most famous national epic-songs of Servia, the one dealing with the death of Marco, the other with the battle of Kossovo. It has been said by Édouard Laboulaye that these works by two unknown poets compare with the "Iliad" itself in simplicity, grandeur, and sentiment. We have space only for brief extracts from each. The opening passages deal with the announcement made to the hero that the time had come for him to die.

"Years rolled from the eyes of the hero: 'Deceitful life! O thou, my beauteous flower! Thou wert beautiful, O brief pilgrimage! too brief! only three centuries of life! Now it is time for me to change one world for another.'"

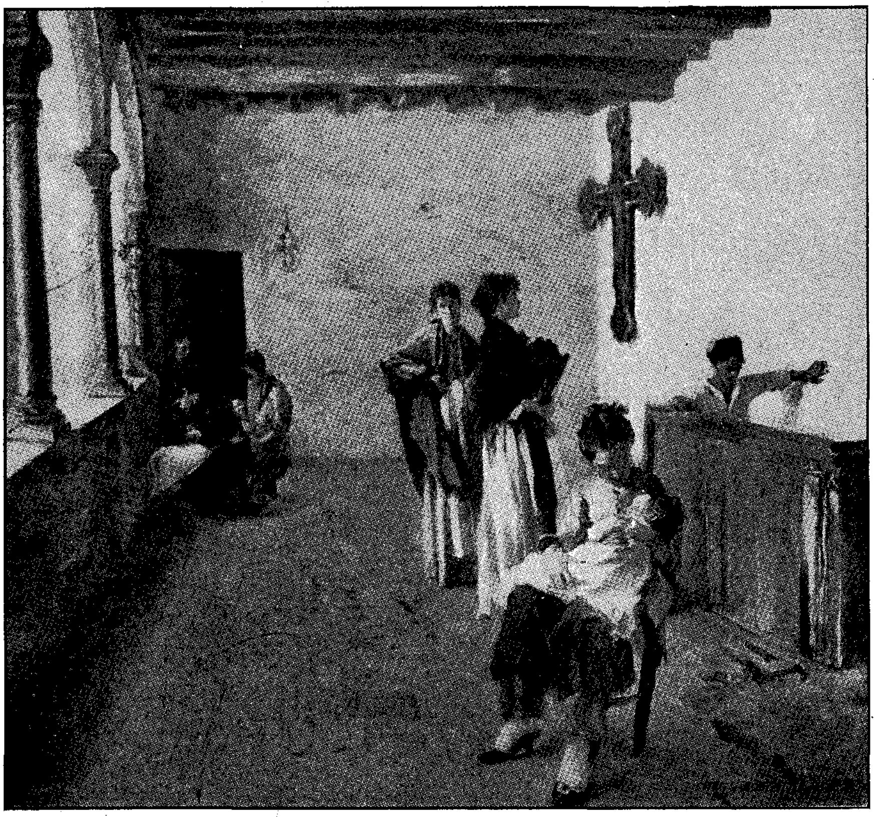
Marco then drew his sword and slew his favorite horse Scharaz and buried him. He then broke his sword into four pieces so that it might not fall into the hands of the Turks. His lance he broke into seven fragments, which he threw into the tops of the tufted pines, and finally he took his mighty club and cast it from the top of the mountain Wivina, far into the deep blue sea, with the words: "When thou returnest from the sea, there shall be born a hero who shall equal me." When he had thus destroyed his arms, he drew his escritoire from his belt and indited a letter to Philip in the following words:

"Whoever shall come to the mountain of Wivina, to the living fount beside the pines, and shall find there the hero Marco, let him know by these presents that Marco is dead. Upon his body are three purses filled with golden ducats. I give the first to the passer-by with my blessing; with the second let him adorn the Church; the third shall be for the poor and the blind, that the blind, wandering through the world, shall celebrate in their songs the exploits of Marco."

This is quaint enough, reminding one of Ariosto's "Orlando," but the Kossovo song, says Mr. Martin, is far more beautiful and touching, because it gives a poignant picture of the love and the suffering of the woman who is left behind when father, brothers, and husband go forth to do battle and to die. It should be remarked that the women of Servia are in the habit of using the following solemn oath: "I swear by my brother, as true as my brother lives." Here is the passage of the poem telling of the departure of Kossovo:

"The Czar Lazarus was seated at the evening repast; near him was his wife Militza, the Czarina, and she spoke thus to her spouse the king: 'Czar Lazarus! The golden crown of Servia! To-morrow thou dost depart for Kossovo, and thou wilt take thee thy servitors and thy waywodes; wilt thou not leave me a single one in my court? Shall no one remain that I may send him with a letter to thee on the battle-field, and to wait for an answer? Thou takest with thee my brothers, my nine dear brothers, the nine Jugowitz. Leave me but one of my brothers, one by whom at least his sister may swear.'

"And the Prince of Servia responded: 'Speak, dear Militza, my Czarina, which of thy brothers shall I leave with thee in thy white abode?' 'Leave me Bochko Jugowitz.' 'Thus be it, Militza, my Czarina!' On the morrow at the break of day, when the gates of the fortress were opened, she came out, Militza the Czarina, and waited at the gate. Then the army began to file past, the warriors mounted and with lance in hand. At their head Bochko Jugowitz, his horse resplendent with pure gold and with the standard of the cross hanging down to his flanks. The standard was surmounted by a golden ball whereon stood crosses of gold, and from the crosses hung ribbons of silk which floated about the shoulders of Bochko. . . . Then Militza whispered low in his ear: 'Dear brother! Buchko Jugowitz! The Czar has given thee to thy sister; thou shalt not go to Kossovo! Thou shalt stay at Krujevatz, that I may have a brother to swear by.'



"SPANISH COURTYARD."

By John Singer Sargent.

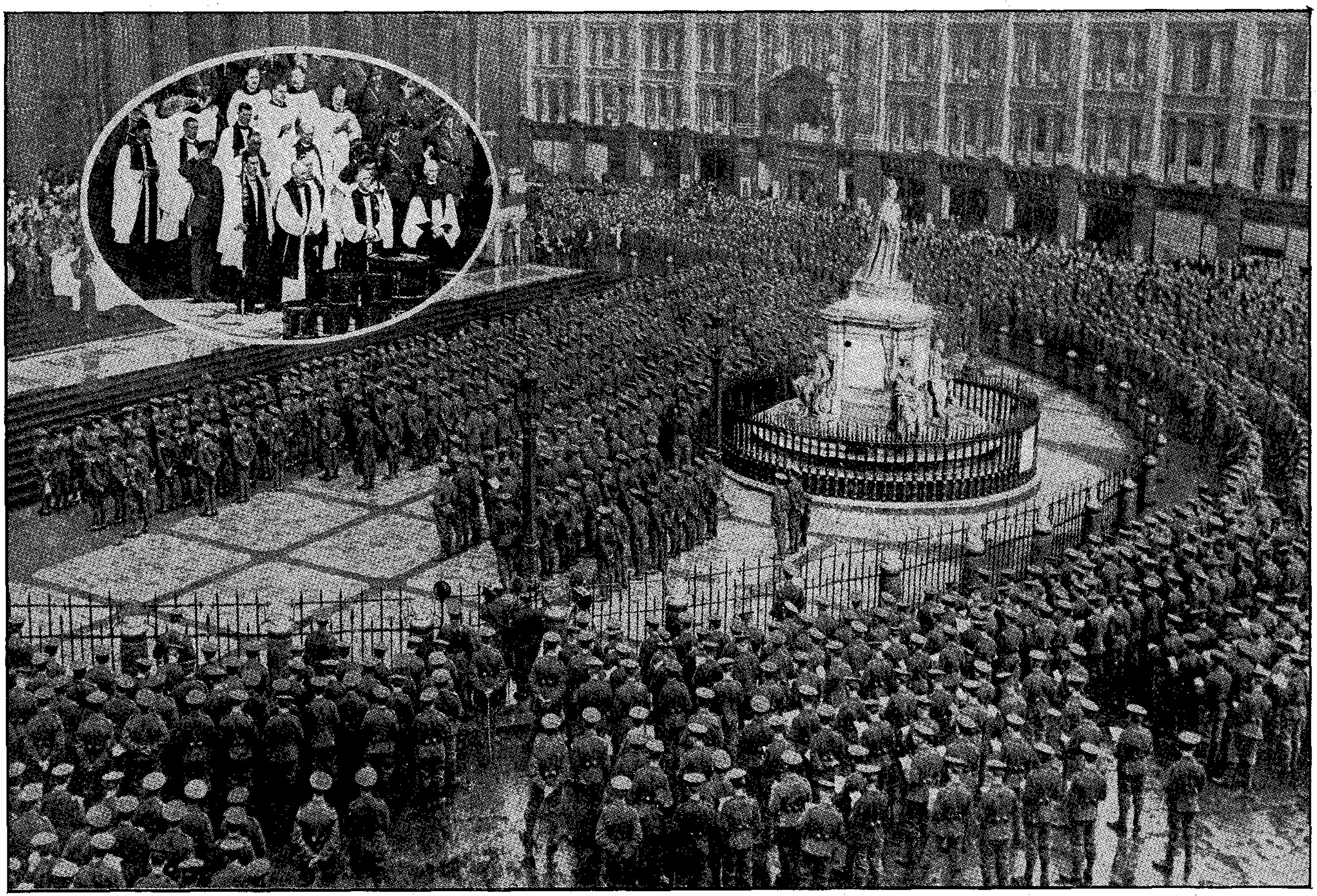
One of the ten artists whose work is given a separate room at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

"But the son of Jug responded: 'Get thee to thy white tower, sister! I will not return with thee; the standard should not quit my hands if the Czar offered me all of Krujevatz; wouldst thou have all the army point the finger at me, crying: "Look at the poltroon! Look at the coward Buchko, who dares not go to Kossovo, who will not pour out his blood for the cross, who will not die for the holy faith!"'"

The nine brothers of Militza all answer in similar strain, and all, with her husband and her father, are slain in battle with the Turk. Mr. Martin says:

"Thus, in this supreme chant of the mother country, throughout which there breathes a Homeric atmosphere, eternal glory and eternal infamy, the chastisement of the traitor, are evenly dispensed by the voice of an unknown rhapsodist who reveals himself the equal of the greatest poets. . . . The Servians are faithful to the noble memories, and, thanks to their inexhaustible energy, have at last avenged the dolorous defeat of Kossovo—the cruel oppression of four centuries."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



From "The Sphere," London.

"WE SUMMON, THEN, THE SOUL OF ENGLAND TO ARISE IN ALL ITS GRANDEUR AND STRENGTH AT THIS CRISIS OF THE DAY OF GOD."

Words of the Bishop of London on Sunday, July 25, at a special service of intercession held in front of St. Paul's Cathedral. When he also declared that "it is the soul of England which is to free the world once again."

WAR'S TRAGIC DISILLUSION

THE TRUE PACIFIST, the man that really hates war, is the man making war. And he is wise with the wisdom of disillusionment. So we learn from the London *Nation*, which cites in proof of the statement letters "from the more intellectual and sensitive types of German officers and soldiers which Mr. Romain Rolland has collected in a Swiss journal." In one of these letters a German soldier says to a Swiss professor: "Convinced as we may be of the need to conquer, enthusiasm for the war does not exist for us." And the soldier adds: "We do our duty, but . . . I can not tell you the suffering we endure." Again, a lieutenant of the *Landwehr*, since killed in Champagne, writes lamenting the war that goes on endlessly "swallowing up men, treasure, happiness." The feeling is the same with the French, he asserts, and continues: "Always the same picture: we are both doing the same, we are suffering the same, we *are* the same. And that is precisely why we are such bitter enemies." *The Nation* calls attention to the fact that as the second year of the war opens with no prospect of an approaching end, we begin to realize in this "first war of nations, that is, of organized communities, able to devote all their wealth and knowledge to the science of war," what "unheard-of destructiveness" they can develop. We should seek, therefore, to make it the last war of the nations, "for two such blows can never be struck without bringing the house to the ground." We read then:

"It can not be ended to-morrow; but neither, we think, can it drag out into a seven- or even a three-years' war. Even a two-years' campaign implies that the national armies must return to deeply impoverished communities, in which religion, social relationships, the means and distribution of wealth, the laws, habits, interior organizations of the peoples, will have sustained devastating changes. In what mood will they return? Not, if countless witnesses be true, rejoicing in the pomps and triumphs of war. Pomp there is none; triumph, in the sense of spoil or accretions of wealth and dignity, will be equally lacking, for we have all been spoiling one another. These armies are not formed merely of the military castes. They are the peoples, suffering with and for those they have left at home."

Referring to the letters of the German soldiery above quoted, *The Nation* says that "they utter the lament of youths whom their elders have laid on the altar of sacrifice," and it lays the blame of the war on the shoulders of "middle-aged Europe." Now, the greater tragedy is, according to this journal, that the German officers and men who write these despairing letters are "the executants of ideas which they realize will have as evil an issue for them as for us," and it adds that—

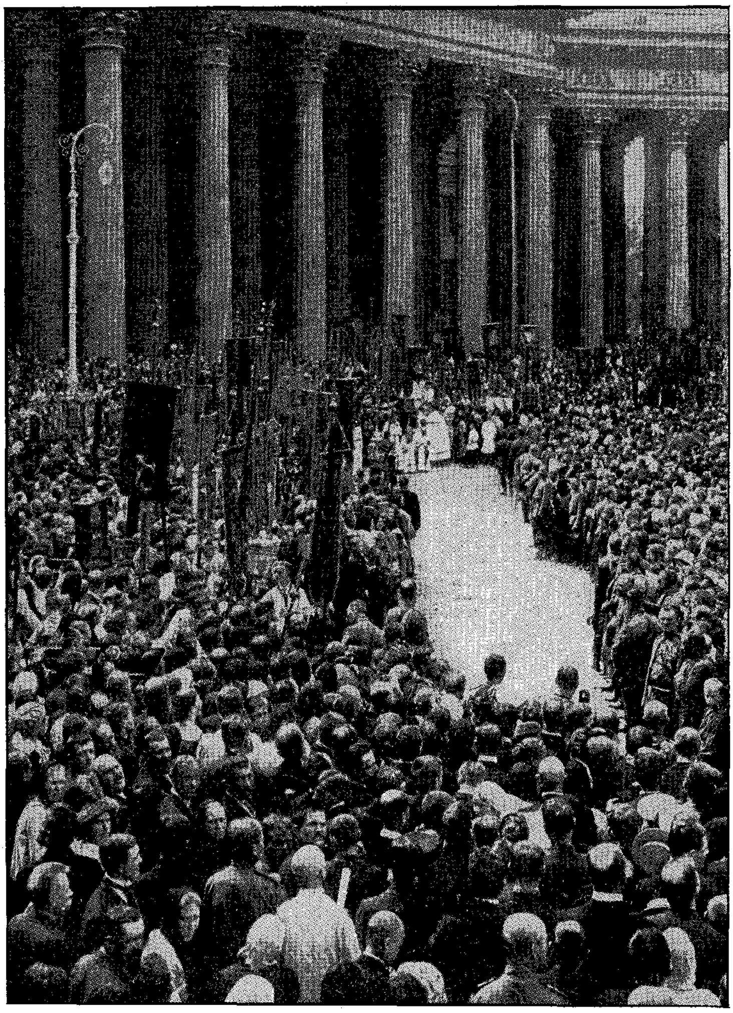
"Such experiences exhibit the moral force of mankind at issue with its physical energies, or powerless to assert itself against the directing will. From that contradiction either a worse hell will befall Europe, or she must attain the conception of a new moral world, and arrange a political constitution to suit it.

"The conflict, therefore, can only be useless and irrational if it results in the victory of militant Teutonism. It can not really end in a 'draw,' for there is no stalemate in ideas. The really fatal issue would be that 'science' should be able to wreck civilization, which, being the combination of the religious, artistic, industrial activities of man, depends on a variety of gifts contributed by all the peoples, great and small, not on the dominance of one, and that the least original, tho the best organized, of all. Here lies the true battle. The German idea of civilization is essentially that of its great modern historian Mommsen, who insisted that it demanded the 'suppression of races less capable of, or less advanced in, culture by nations of higher standing.' This is a clear proclamation of an age of perpetual wars. It justifies the destruction of the weaker or more stagnant nations by the stronger or more rapidly developing ones. It would have made it right for the England of 1860 to crush the Germany of that period, just as it is the excuse of the proud, self-sufficient German 'culture' of to-day in regarding the backward, but infinitely promising, Slav power as its mortal enemy. Such a theory makes each nation the judge of its own right to possess the earth, or rather to dispossess the 'unfit.'"

This megalomania is not "exclusively German," *The Nation* observes, but "the sin of materialism, the heresy of an Imperial age, forgetting its Christianity, and taking a leap back to Roman Cæsarism." The one true word for European statesmanship is "association" as each nation is "the servant of all"; and the fact is imprest upon us that "there is no master nation" and "no one key to culture." We read then:

"It is for this reason that we urge with all our force that, if we abandon our British idealism, all is lost for Europe and ourselves. Why should we? The world is going our way, not Germany's; it wants not more force but more liberty, and it will want more and more of it after the war. Wars do not exist for war's sake; they exist for peace; and peace itself rests on some stable settlement of national wills, in accordance with the new ideas and the changing political habits of mankind. Therefore, even if Germany were to win this war—which she can not—she would be beaten in the end by the fact that her will was out of harmony with the growing world-will and the coming world-order. And, on the other hand, the British and French and Russian and Italian boys who are fighting and dying in the trenches are not mere nationals; they are soldiers of humanity, if humanity, as we moderns understand it, is to have any chance at all. 'What would happen to the armies,' writes a woman correspondent, 'if a million women were to rush in between them?' Well, the armies would at least be reminded that half the world expects to live out its life on far other conditions than in the year of terrors that has passed and the year of terrors that is to come.

"Exhaustion will not in itself produce this change, for all the world will not be exhausted, nor the rivalries of young, ambitious nationalities in Eastern Europe and of the empires that patronize them. It is through its faith that the world can attain salvation; not through its knowledge, which is the knowledge of death and evil; or through its power, which will in a few months give place to the weakness of a little child."



RUSSIA ALSO IN INTERCESSION.

The great gathering of the people of Petrograd at the Kazan Cathedral to pray for victory, on the occasion of the publication of the Imperial Rescript, in which the Czar exprest his firm faith in Russia's "inexhaustible strength."

LISSAUER AND GERMANY RECANTING

THERE ARE MANY SIGNS of a subsidence of the "hate" propaganda in Germany. Ernst Lissauer is reported to have repudiated his own hymn for which he was decorated with the order of the Red Eagle of the fourth class, and several German papers have launched a campaign to keep the baleful hymn out of books that children are likely to read. The Cologne *Volkszeitung*, the organ of the powerful Center (Clerical) party, declares that "a Christian can't read to-day Lissauer's hate-song without having it go against the grain, despite all England has done to us," and adds:

"One must give unqualified approval to the suggestion to keep this hate-song out of all books destined for the youth of the country. The world-war has been conducted with bitterness enough without nourishing the youth of the country on feelings of passionate hatred which would have consequences for the future."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* comes forward to reiterate what it claims to have been its feeling about the hymn from the start:

"We read Lissauer's successful hate-song at the time of its appearance with unconcealed disapproval, for it is utterly devoid of real patriotism, and merely, like the rubber-stamps of *Gott Strafe England* ('God punish England'), panders to certain instincts which unfortunately come to the fore in excited times. A close investigator knows that the brave men in the trenches are nearly always free from this 'hate,' and it is chiefly preached by persons whose heroism varies with their distance behind the front. That the hate-song and similar products are to be kept out of books for the young is a necessity. We could wish, however, that the grown-ups would be spared these forms of enjoyment, for it seems to us that the German people do not require this sort of poetry or prose in order to win the victory."

The recantation of the author himself is perhaps even more significant, considering the high source of the rewards he received for his outpouring. He writes to the *Tageblatt* to say that he deprecates the insertion of his song in school-books, adding:

"Moreover, the hymn was written on a passionate impulse early in the war, when the impression created by England's declaration of war against Germany was still fresh. It is a political poem and is not directed against individual Englishmen, but against England as a political force and against the English desire to destroy Germany.

"My feelings were deeply stirred by these things in those days of excitement. Whether such feelings can continue with the cool consideration of the practical politician is another question."

The New York *Times* finds various companionship for Lissauer as a case of "the poetical temperament, superheated in a moment of exultation and agony":

"After all, Theognis, with his 'full wish to drink the very blood' of his enemies, Swinburne, in his amusingly 'furious and frantic' Italophil and republican songs, out-Lissauered Lissauer. Since no fires underlie the no longer treacherous ashes of the Civil War, these lines of Lowell's may be quoted to illustrate the intolerant personal fury bred by war:

I'd rather take my chance to stand
  At jedgment where your meanest slave is,
Than at God's bar hold up a hand
  Ez drippin' red as yourn, Jeff Davis.

"As if the brave and accomplished Mr. Davis, the admirable Secretary of War, the honorable and pious gentleman, were personally responsible for the war. No doubt, Mr. Lowell, toasting his toes at Elmwood twenty-five years afterward, felt a certain wonder at that old enmity. The loss of his gallant nephew in the field, the flame of his hostility to slavery, his hopes and fears for the North are concentrated in that verse. An obscure poet of the South was pouring forth, earlier in the war, his bitterness about the Yankees:

Lantern-jaws, and legs, my boys,
Long as Abe's from Illinois.

"How remote, impossible, seem these old scorns and hatreds now. So to other generations of Germans and Englishmen may the present rancors look. If the centuries of warfare, rivalry, and ill-feeling between France and England find them friends at last, if the English hallucination or monomania, Russophobia, could be cured so quickly, why may Germany not fly some time into the arms of the Yellow Peril, or England and Germany unite against Russia? Nations either love or hate. All these personal and popular transports are ephemeral. Self-interest, imperious necessity, strength to be gained, dictate and shift their relations, alliances, and ententes. Time is long and hate is fleeting."

DOCTORS TO FURTHER INTERNATIONAL MORALITY

WHILE the members of various professional bodies of the warring nations appear to be flying as far as possible apart and building up insuperable barriers, the medical profession is setting an example in just the opposite procedure. Of all professions outside military they have of course been nearest to the scenes of conflict, and as their business is to heal they are justly forehanded in healing some of the spiritual wounds as well as physical. A Brotherhood is now in process of formation, under the presidency of Dr. S. J. Meltzer, of the Rockefeller Institute, whose announced purpose is the "furtherance of international morality." Their appeal to men and women in medical practise admits that the Brotherhood under contemplation "could not exercise an important influence at once"; but they feel that their modest expectations should not prevent them from attempting to take the first step in the right direction. As a preliminary survey of the world's state of mind and the peculiar relationship sustained to the present embroilment by doctors and nurses, the appeal thus declares itself:

"The present horrible war among civilized nations has brought out impressively certain sad facts: that altho there are civilized individual nations, we are still very far from having a civilized humanity—there is an abyss between intranational and international morality; that no matter how cultured and enlightened nations may be, they still settle their international differences by brute force, by maiming and killing their adversaries; and, finally, that the present high development of science and invention in individual nations only serves to make the results of this war more destructive than any other in history.

"The war has demonstrated, however, one encouraging fact, namely, that among all the sciences and professions, the medical sciences and medical practise occupy an almost unique relationship to warfare, and that among all the citizens of a country at war medical men and women occupy a peculiar and distinctive position.

"No discovery in medical science has been utilized for the purpose of destroying or harming the enemy. Medical men in each of the warring countries are as courageous, as patriotic, as any other citizens, and are as ready to die or to be crippled for life in the service of their country as any other class of their fellow countrymen. Their services, however, consist in ministering to the sick and to the injured and in attending to the sanitary needs. Furthermore, they often risk their lives by venturing into the firing-line to bring the injured to places of safety and to attend to their immediate needs. In these heroic and humanitarian acts friend and foe are treated alike. Finally, the majority of the members of the medical profession and of the medical journals of the neutral as well as of the warring countries abstain from public utterances that might be grossly offensive to any of the belligerent nations.

"These facts—this advanced moral position in international relations which medicine and its followers are permitted to occupy in all civilized nations—ought to be brought to the full consciousness of the men and women engaged in the medical sciences or in medical practise. Such a realization could not fail to have an elevating influence upon the medical profession itself, and would probably exert a favorable influence upon the development of international morality in general.

"At the dawn of history, medical men were frequently also the exponents of philosophy and morals. In the Middle Ages, when knowledge became specialized, medical men more and more devoted their activity exclusively to medical practise. Because of its inefficiency at that time medicine lost its prestige. In recent times, however, medicine is becoming an effective science; one marvelous discovery has followed another, and the efficiency of medical practise has been rapidly increasing. Medicine makes habitable to man hitherto uninhabitable parts of the world. It prevents disease; and, with increasing theoretical and practical efficiency, medicine is learning to alleviate and cure disease and injuries. Medical sciences and medical men have steadily risen in the esteem of civilized mankind. May not the medical sciences and medical men become again the standard-bearers of morality, especially of international morals?"

The absolute neutrality of this new movement is vouched for in the final paragraph:

"It should be expressly understood that it is not the object of the proposed Brotherhood to influence the feelings and views of any one regarding the problems involved in the present war. It is desired merely to bring to the full consciousness of the members of the medical profession the exceptional moral position which all civilized nations, even while at war, permit and expect medical men to occupy, at least so long as they remain in the medical profession and act in this capacity. This consciousness can not fail to elevate the moral standards of physicians. Furthermore, after the close of the present war, the Brotherhood could without doubt facilitate the reunion of the members of the medical profession of all the nations which are now at war and increase good feeling among them. A humanitarian body such as this proposed Brotherhood, if already in existence and ready for service, might and could be of the greatest usefulness in many ways."

The following officers are members of the Executive Committee: President, Dr. S. J. Meltzer, of the Rockefeller Institute; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Rufus Cole, of Rockefeller Hospital, and Dr. S. Josephine Baker, of the Department of Child Hygiene; First Secretary, Dr. William J. Gies, Professor of Biological Chemistry at Columbia University; Second Secretary, Dr. Harlow Brooks, Professor of Clinical Medicine; Treasurer, Dr. Robert T. Morris, Professor of Surgery at the Post-Graduate Medical School.

The Councilors are Dr. Abraham Jacobi; Dr. Robert Abbe, Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital; Dr. John Winter Brannan, President of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital; Dr. J. A. Fordyce, Professor of Dermatology of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Nellis B. Foster, Assistant Professor of Medicine at Cornell University Medical School, and others.

Because of the fact that the work of organization must be centered in New York, the medical men who will be active officials in the Brotherhood at the outset have been drawn from the medical profession in this city, but scores of the most eminent men in other cities have indorsed the plan of the Brotherhood and accepted honorary positions.

CURRENT POETRY

It might be expected that the anniversary of the war's beginning would be marked by the production of much notable verse. This has not, however, been the case. The war's "first-birthday" poems were for the most part lacking in beauty and in distinction; they were as dull as the mechanical productions of weary poet-laureates commissioned to celebrate in rime some court festival or to mourn a royal death. Here is one of them which is above the level of most of these efforts, but it does not show its author at his best. The last line of the eleventh stanza is almost without meaning, and the whole poem is marred by overemphasis. But there are some splendid stanzas, and the thought is well sustained. It is unfortunate that the climax is spoiled by vagueness of expression. We take it from *The Independent*.

THE RETURN OF AUGUST

By Percy MacKaye

Darkly a mortal age has come and gone
And man grown ancient in a single year.
August! The summer month is blasted sere
With memories earth bleeds to dream upon.

To dream upon! Ah, were we dreaming then
Ere Europe, blindfold, lulled in holiday,
Harkened the sudden thunder through her play
And fumbling held her breath to hark again,

Or is this blighted year our dream?—How swift
The blackening tempest fell! How vast, through fire
And cloud of Belgium's rape, a planet's ire
Flared on that pall of shame, while through the rift

The livid sorrows racked our sympathies!
For still thought burned unclouded: Right and Wrong
Strove for the palm as in an epic song;
And so we poured our succor overseas,

Neutral in act but never in our souls,
Yet guarding the brave goal of peace. Till soon—
Slow-warping to the waning year's blind moon—
The tide ebbed back, and in the freezing shoals

We stared upon the dead—the dead, whose mothers
Suckled them still in dreams. Stark 'mid the stench
And yellow choke that reeked from shell and trench
They lay together there—mere boys, and brothers.

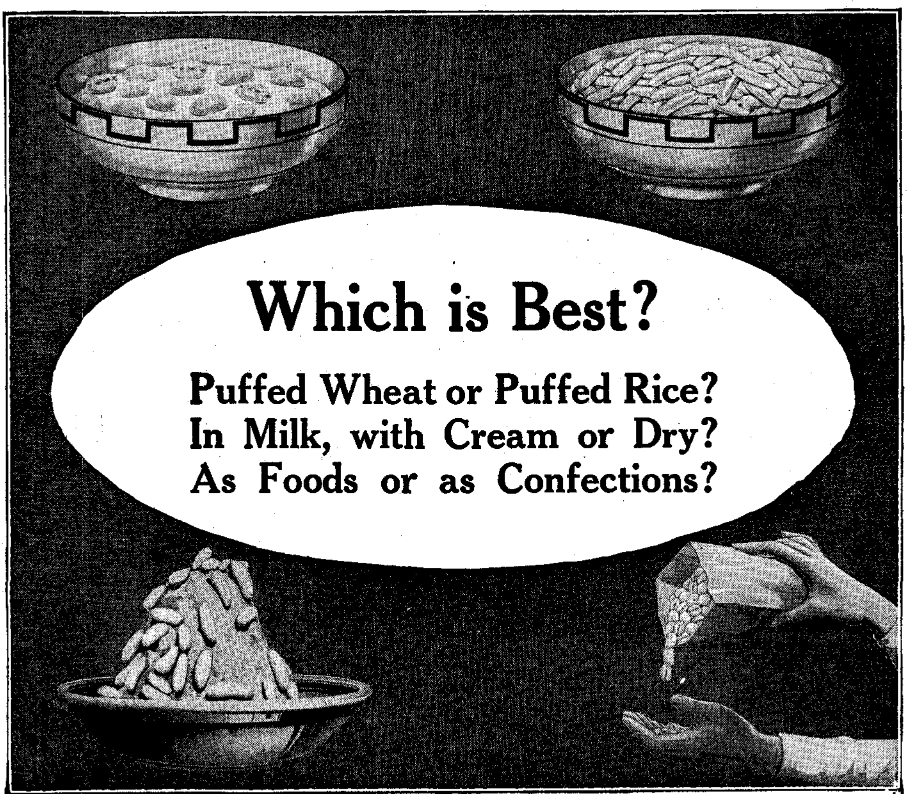
Were *these* the epic hosts of Wrong and Right
Whose clash had whirled us in their spirits' war?
These silent boys! What had they battled for
To lie such still bedfellows in the night?

Must breath of dying brothers wake the brass
That thrills the call to arms? Shall ghostly lips
Summon the living to the dark eclipse
And all their dearest shout to see them pass

Merely for this: That these who might have shared
A simple hand-clasp share a bloodied sod?—
So for a while we gazed and questioned God:
A haunted while: for dimly as we stared

Far off we heard the multitudinous cry
Of mangled Poland like a cry in sleep,
And Servia fever-panting, and the deep
Half-breathed self-doubt of prisoned Germany,

And still far tidings blew, but that first spark
Of August splendor burned in them no more;
Pity and sorrow palled, and custom wore
A deeper callus and a blur more dark.


Which is Best?
Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice?
In Milk, with Cream or Dry?
As Foods or as Confections?

The Puzzle

Which Never Stays Solved

Did you ever hear anyone definitely say which Puffed Grain was the better?

Or how he liked it best?

If so, he has probably reversed that opinion time and time again. Puffed Wheat and Rice are both amazingly delightful. And every way one serves them seems the best way ever found.

These Perpetual Joys

That's one charm of Puffed Grains. Each has its own delights. And each can be served in a dozen ways, equally inviting.

At breakfast, like other cereals. Between meals, like peanuts. Afternoons in candy making. At dinner in soup, or as a garnish for ice cream. At supper, in bowls of milk.

Always bubble-like and crisp. Always thin and fragile, ready to melt at a touch. And always with an almond flavor, much like toasted nuts.

Did you ever know another food which combined so many joys?

Puffed Wheat, 12c
Puffed Rice, 15c
Except in Extreme West

CORN PUFFS 15¢

Whenever eaten Puffed Grains easily digest. And they completely digest. They supply whole-grain nutrition.

They are made by Prof. Anderson's process. Every food cell is blasted by a steam explosion. No other process compares with this in fitting grains for food.

Too bad that all grains can't be puffed like these. But those that can be should be served in this form wherever Puffed Grains fit.

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers

(984)

Till sudden—the *Lusitania!* Lightnings shot
The unhallowed message, and a shuddering fire
Leapt from our long-charred hearts—a glowing
spire,
And Europe's sword swung nearer to the knot

That ties the bonds of peace. And now—And now
The summer steals again toward winter's sleep.
The reaping time draws near—ah, *what* to reap?
And spring, that lurks beyond, comes hither—
how?

. . . .

Still, O my Country, while we may, look back!
The blighted year cries from the charnel grass:
*Must breath of dying brothers wake the brass
That thrills the call to arms?*—A blood-sered track

Leads backward to that other August day
Prowled by the still unglutted Minotaur;
But we, who watch to slay that beast of War,
Shall we hunt *him* or those he mangles?—Say:

For reason has its ire more just than hate;
Imagination has its master hour,
And pity its foil, and mother-love its power
Mightier than blood-lust and more obdurate.

My Country! poised in forward visioning,
With pity, love, and reason let us pray
Our lives shall serve to cleanse this August day!—

. . . .

The summer wanes: the plowman comes with
spring.

Here is what many Americans feel about Germany, exprest with an art which few of them possess. It appeared in the New York *Times*.

GERMANY

By Marion Couthoy Smith

O land of music and of dream,
Your songs are dead!
O morning-rose, O twilight-gleam,
Forever fled!
Now, through your thunder-cloud of wrath,
We see but frenzy's aftermath—
Stark ruin following every path
Your legions tread.

Was this your dream—a baleful light
In stormy space?
Your soul—a threatening shape of blight,
With hate-wrung face?
What madness moves you to rejoice
In women's wo—in terror's voice?
Is this the music of your choice,
Your song of grace?

Now from your shattered flutes we hear
A long, harsh cry,
The note of passion and of fear,
That will not die:
And ever, on the desolate sea,
Your shamed and haunted ships must flee
Child-faces, floating silently
Under God's sky.

Here is a bit of war-poetry, commonplace in thought as war itself, but sincere and direct. We take it from *The Cornhill Magazine.*

MEMORIES

By E. Hilton Young

Far up at Glorian the wind is sighing,
And, as the light grows less,
Across the downland sounds the plovers' crying,
The voice of loneliness.

Thither, from this sad waste of waters streaming,
All the unending night,
My heart returns, to see by Kennet gleaming
One cottage window-light.

Yet for your sake it is that I must roam now,
Dear lands, dear lads I know;
I love you so, I could not stay at home now,
Nor pay the debt I owe.

One of the most dramatic and picturesque events of the war has been the expedition—terminating in his lamented death—of that gallant aeronaut, Lieutenant Warneford. M. Emile Cammaerts has been inspired by the death of this brave ally of his people to write a poem which, judging it by Mr. Thomas Walsh's translation, is of great beauty. We quote the English version from Mr. Don Marquis' "Sun-Dial" in the New York *Evening Sun.*

TO LIEUTENANT WARNEFORD, V.C.

By Emile Cammaerts

English Version by Thomas Walsh

A falcon poising lone and lost in space—
A cloud his only shield.
He marks the monster from the murderous field
Its homeward way retrace.
Sudden below him shows afar
Glistening in the summer's brooding noon—
The silken gray expanse of the balloon;
Then on that nightmare swoops his car,
All Perseus-like against Medusa's might,
And cleaves it with his dart;
Then watches he its fall,
Head downward, flashing light,
With thunderous call,
To plow the plains apart!

Against a hundred was that single foe—
A hornet striving 'gainst a giant's blow;
Swept in the whirlwind path its falling cleaved
He with unerring hand control retrieved—
Then lightly off again
Gives Pegasus free rein—
He soared away, undaunted, 'mid the flow
And space amain!

And we, what visions, what high pæans throng
At such a deed for song?
What master hand, what lyric voice, is here
Whose masterpiece hath such perfection sheer?
For nobler cause what heart hath ever striven
Or nobler deed been wrought?
What immortality like this been riven
And from Death's very anvil caught?

Here (from the London *Athenæum*) is a thoughtful discussion of the psychology of fear and courage. It is none the less true because it is exprest in noble verse.

A CROSS IN FLANDERS

By G. Rostrevor Hamilton

In the face of death, they say, he joked—he had
no fear:
His comrades, when they laid him in a Flanders
grave,
Wrote on a rough-hewn cross—a Calvary stood
near—
"Without a fear he gave

His life, cheering his men, with laughter on his
lips."
So wrote they, mourning him. Yet was there
only one
Who fully understood his laughter, his gay quips,
One only, she alone—

She who, not so long since, when love was new-
confest,
Herself toyed with light laughter while her eyes
were dim,
And jested, while with reverence despite her jest
She worshiped God and him.

She knew—O Love, O Death!—his soul had been
at grips
With the most solemn things. For *she*, was
she not dear?
Yes, he was brave, most brave, with laughter on
his lips,
The braver for his fear!

They Count Up!

The little dose of caffeine in **one** cup of coffee may not be immediately felt. But, according to individual susceptibility, the grip of this cumulative drug, used at the morning, noon and evening meal, is bound to tell.

Some people seem to get along with coffee year after year. Others feel its effects in nervousness, indigestion, heart flutter, biliousness, constipation, etc.

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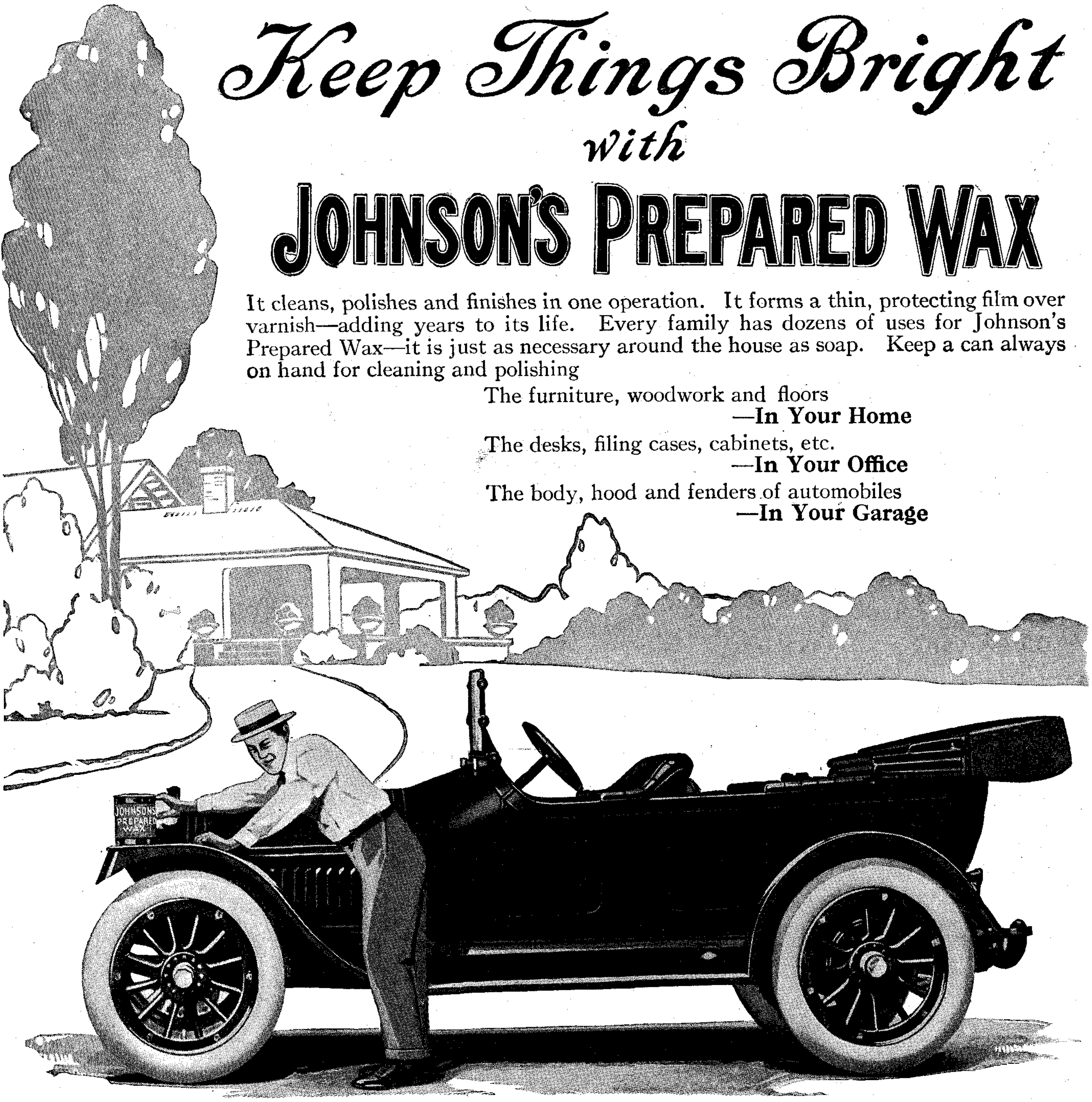
The body, hood and fenders of automobiles
—**In Your Garage**



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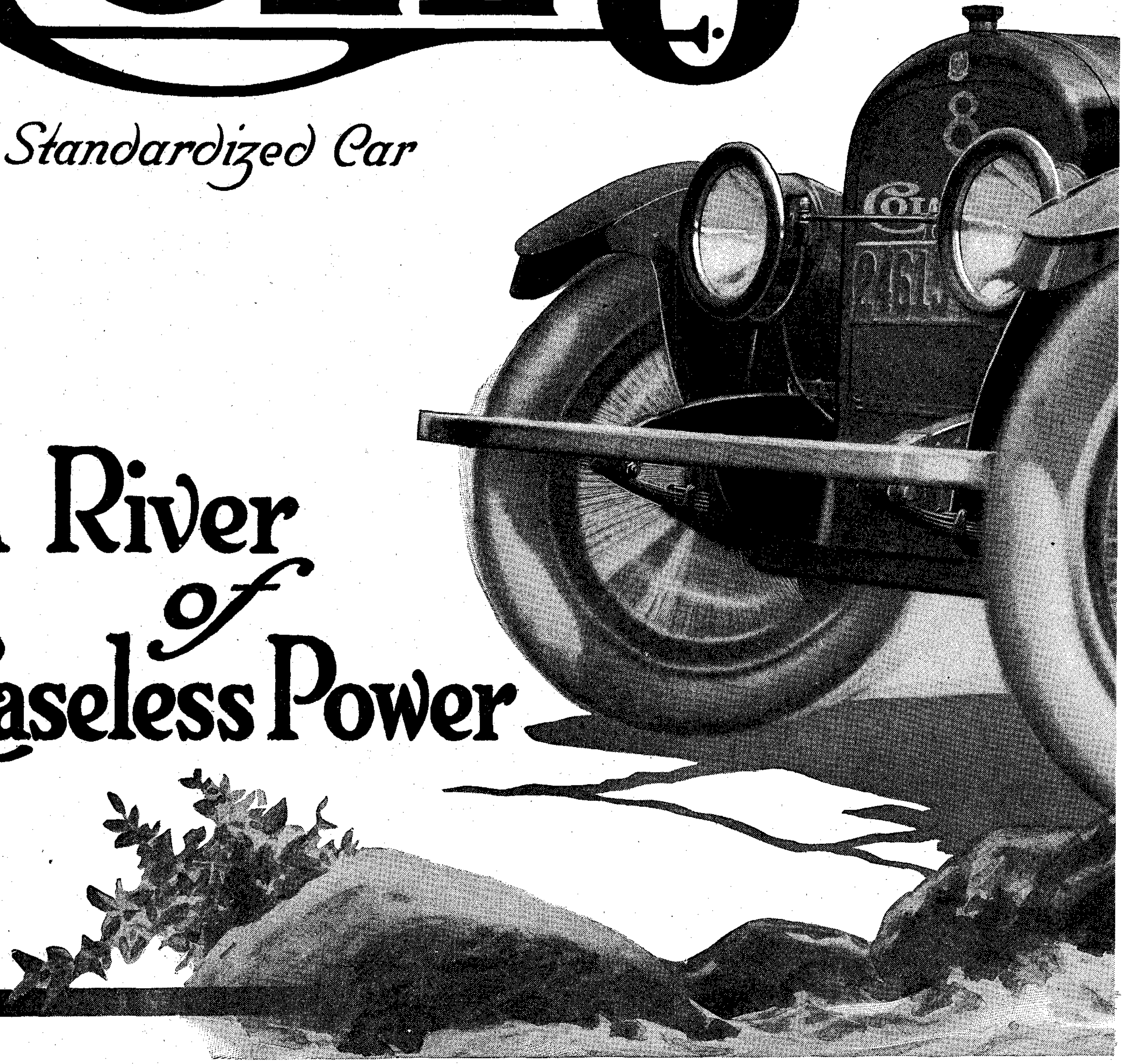

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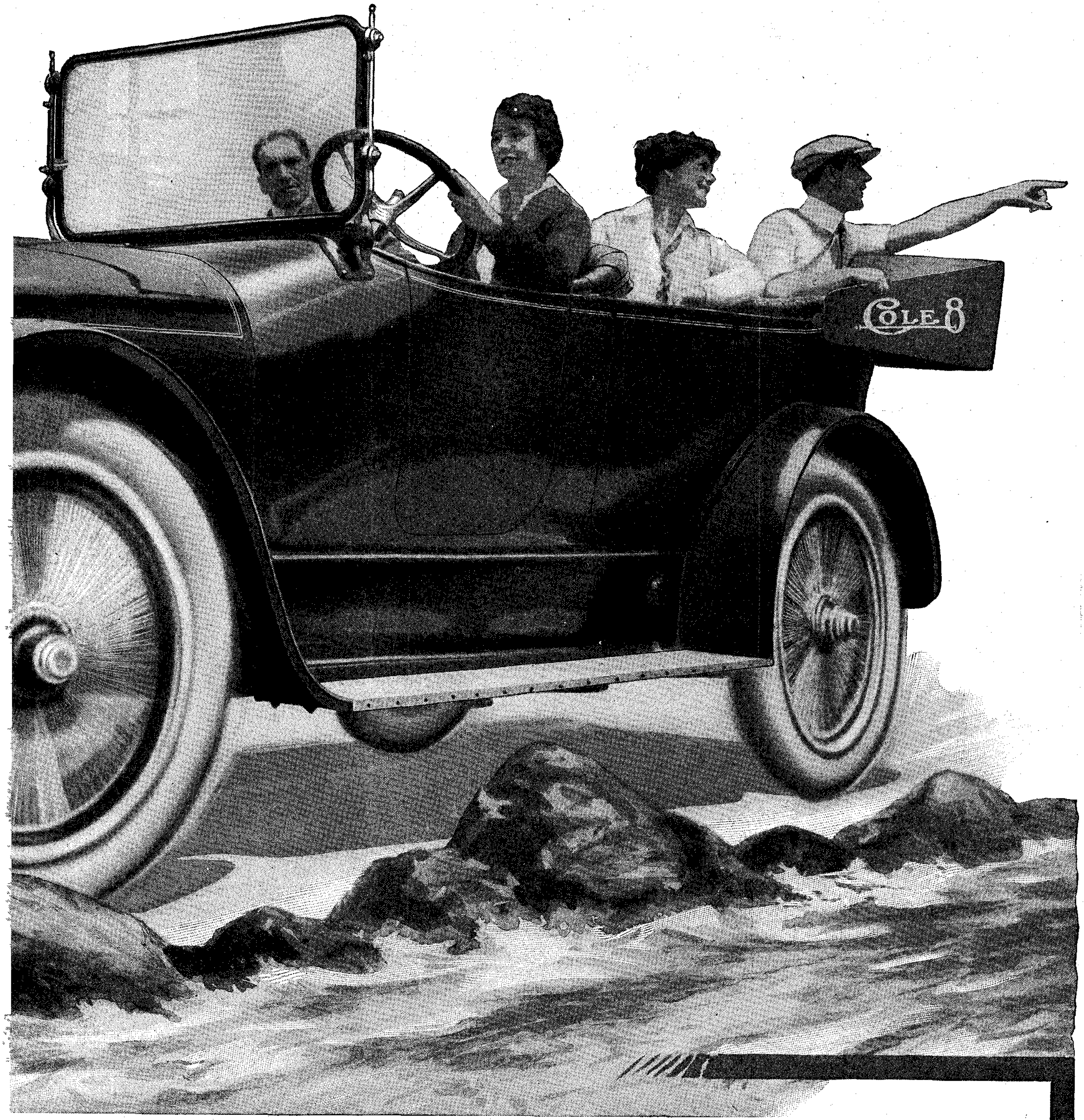

steepest grade with *calmness* and certainty—with always a *reserve* fund of power on tap.

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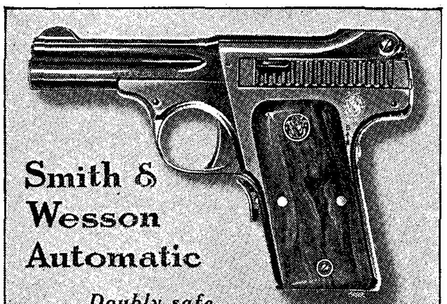

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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

WAR-BOOKS

Fox, Edward Lyell. Behind the Scenes in Warring Germany. With Illustrations. Pp. 333. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.50 net.

This is one of the few real books on the war. It gives the experiences of an American correspondent who was permitted to accompany the German armies and to use his eyes and ears without stint. His estimates and accounts of things German differ from many that have been received as truth. He found politeness among the "Huns," and Spartan simplicity. His pictures, caught on the wing of the German *épopée*, have something of the reality, the pathos, even the horror, of Verestchagin's war-canvases. Those familiar paintings of the Russians which depict poignant sides of war are here paralleled in prose. Mr. Fox may be said to have made the best of his assignment. His pages, loaded with fact, rich with epigrammatic reality, convey to the reader exact pictures. A man who has seen this war is exempt from affectation. What he tries to do is to put into contours of intelligible speech vague glimpses of horror that to him seem planned on an infinite scale. Dante himself could do no more.

One of the things the author saw with his eyes was the annihilation of a whole Russian army. He saw hordes of Slavs crumble away in fire on the battle-field of Augustovo Wald, a battle, he says, which "will be written in history beside the charnel-fields of other wars." He ranks this battle with Waterloo, Gettysburg, and Sedan. This frightful destruction of what must have been part of the flower of the Czar's Army, still flushed with victory over Austria, took place over six months ago, before ammunition began to fail. It was virtually concealed from the world for a time, and Fox was one of the first to give anything like a detailed account of it. Read in the light of the still more recent Russian retreat, it seems big with portent. For those who could see clearly it must have been a prelude to what happened later in Galicia.

Parker, Gilbert. The World in the Crucible. An Account of the Origin and Conduct of the Great War. With portrait. Pp. viii-422. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Sir Gilbert Parker is a novelist of distinction who has yielded to the grandiose literary lure of the war. In his book current narrative is only incidental, the chief theme being historical and philosophical. He has presented in readable and rather attractive form the impressions which the greatest cataclysm of history has produced upon the mind of an Englishman of modern and cosmopolitan culture. His book shows immense literary industry, and will have considerable interest for those who like the sort of intellectual amusement found in skimming the peculiar philosophical doctrines in which German militarism is supposed to be rooted. In the opening pages the author sketches the beginnings of the German Empire and traces rapidly and interestingly the work of Bismarck in creating and consolidating the structure which was to prove so terrible for Europe. In any true account of Germany, the figure of the man of blood and iron seems to dominate the whole drama. More than ever it now becomes apparent how deeply Germany is indebted to the genius of Bismarck for the unexampled material success which has marked her course since 1870. It is very interesting to study in these pages, a little extravagant at times, but always suggestive, the divergence of German development from the safeguarded path marked out by the great Chancellor to the fantastic and dangerous courses into which William II. and his advisers have led the nation. If the German Empire should fall to pieces as did the power of Napoleon under conditions which seem strikingly analogous, it will be because the German nation allowed itself to be directed from the path traced out for it by its greatest statesman.

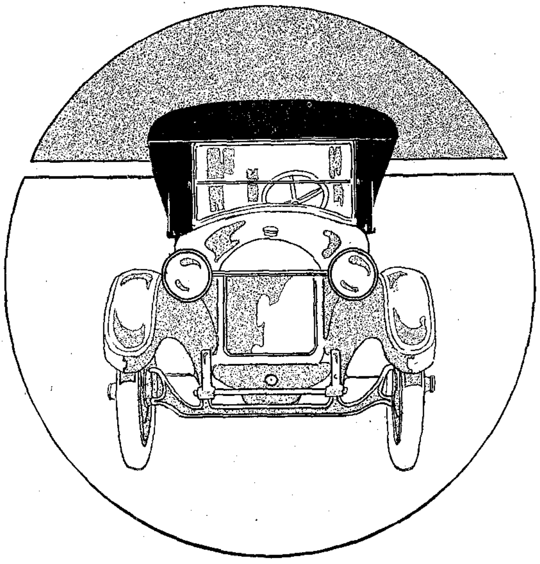
In common with most authors who have written about this war, Sir Gilbert Parker has been deeply imprest with the extraordinary rôle which German philosophy has played in the unparalleled drama. The supplanting of Kant by Nietzsche in the public taste was ominous enough; but when before in history has a highly civilized people deliberately set Antichrist as the national ideal? The abrogation of morality and abstract justice as a political principle is what the author seems to see as the dominant trait in Germany's recent career.

Many phases of the world-war are treated of in the book, the author's survey including a much wider range of events and ideas than most writers attempt.

Eye-witness's Narrative of the War. From the Marne to Neuve Chapelle, September. 1914–March, 1915. Pp. 303. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents net.

Readers of the sickening, tho fascinating, drama of almost universal slaughter will recall certain graphic and seemingly authoritative accounts in the newspapers by the official eye-witness present with the "General Headquarters" issued by the British Press Bureau. These descriptive reports are here presented in a continuous narrative, and they include the movements and operations of the British Army and of the French armies acting in conjunction during the period from September, 1914, to the end of March, 1915. The style of the writer is clear and intelligent, without "literary hardship," and his narrative is calculated to give some concrete idea of what was taking place when the hordes of von Kluck, with the Belgian exploit behind them, made their successful drive almost to the gates of Paris. The book is in the nature of a *communiqué*, and no one need throw it into the fire upon this hint; for it is what the *communiqué* is at its best. The eye-witness gives a vivid account of the battle of the Aisne and of the operations on the Aisne, of the war in the northern area, of the battles of Ypres and operations around Ypres. Interesting chapters are entitled: "Siege Warfare," "Christmas in the Trenches," "Givenchy and La Bassée," "Neuve Chapelle and St. Eloi."

It is significant that this writer, who is English of the English, should pay such frank tribute to German valor. What he writes about the carnage of Ypres drives in upon the reader the idea of possible German invincibility. He states as a mere



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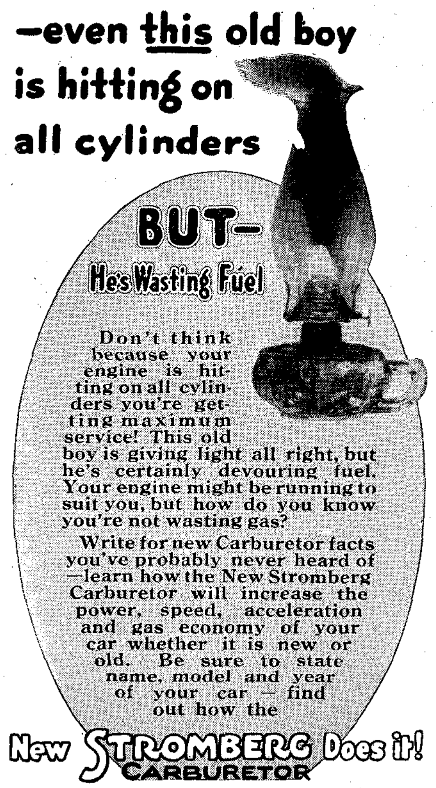
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incident, without comment, how during fighting near Ypres a whole company of infantry "advancing against us was enfiladed by one of our machine guns, with the result that all were killed except six men, who crawled away wounded." This intelligent Englishman at the front makes some interesting admissions. "The Prussian war-machine," he writes with Ypres in mind, "acting on a nation previously inured to the sternest discipline, has obtained the most remarkable results. . . . In spite of lack of officers, in spite of inexperience, boys of sixteen and seventeen have faced our guns, marched steadily up to the muzzles of our rifles, and have met death in droves without flinching. . . . However discordant the elements which make up the German Empire, by the force of the Prussian war-machine they have one and all been molded together to be able to fight for national existence, and by their actions it is evident that for them 'Deutschland über Alles' is no empty cry."

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Morris, Charles. Famous Days and Deeds in Holland and Belgium. 8vo, pp. 348. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net.

At the present moment the eyes of the world are still fixt upon Belgium. The minds of politicians and publicists are occupied with the question of German annexation. The small countries comprised in the Netherlands have baffled the attempts of Charles V., Philip II., and their instruments, Alva and the Duke of Parma. William the Silent, according to Mr. Morris, has found a worthy successor in Albert of Belgium. These are the men who, like Alfred of England, may be defeated for a moment, but in the end always succeed in driving out the Danes or others who as locust hordes threaten the desolation of the country.

We should like to quote from Mr. Morris's skilful narrative of events which have recently been detailed in the ears of Europe. The writer of this volume is an enthusiast whose views are tempered by knowledge. It is, of course, natural that his work should sound like a mere repetition to the mind of professional historians, but as a popular summary of Netherlands history we consider it useful and edifying. The author may find a hearing in circles where Motley, the American historian of the Netherlands, is scarcely known. We are glad to see that only one chapter, and that the last, is devoted judiciously to the present condition of Belgium, the ultimate fate of which can not be decided until the war is over.

Dall, William H. Biography of Spencer Fullerton Baird. 8vo, pp. 462. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.50.

The progress of natural history as a science in America has been marked by the efforts and investigations of several men of world-wide reputation, among whom must be counted not only Louis Agassiz, but Spencer F. Baird. Agassiz was a great teacher, Baird was an organizer, a practical man who could direct and control the activities of others. His principal work was carried on as the head of the Smithsonian Institution, which originated in the beneficence of an Englishman, James Smithson, illegitimate son of the Duke of Northumberland and Elizabeth Hungerford, who, in default of heirs, bequeathed to his nephew, in the United States, the whole of his property, which, by the death without heirs of the beneficiaries, was paid into the Treasury to the amount of about half a million dollars.

The Smithsonian Institution arose upon this foundation. The life-work of Professor Baird was chiefly taken up with the management of this splendid foundation. Altho Professor Baird was no investigator like Darwin or Weissmann, no great teacher like Agassiz, he was a brilliant leader of men. He loved plants and flowers and birds as did his friends Agassiz and Audubon, and his fame is to be seen in the remarkable collections of the institute over which he presided with such conscientious and diligent care.

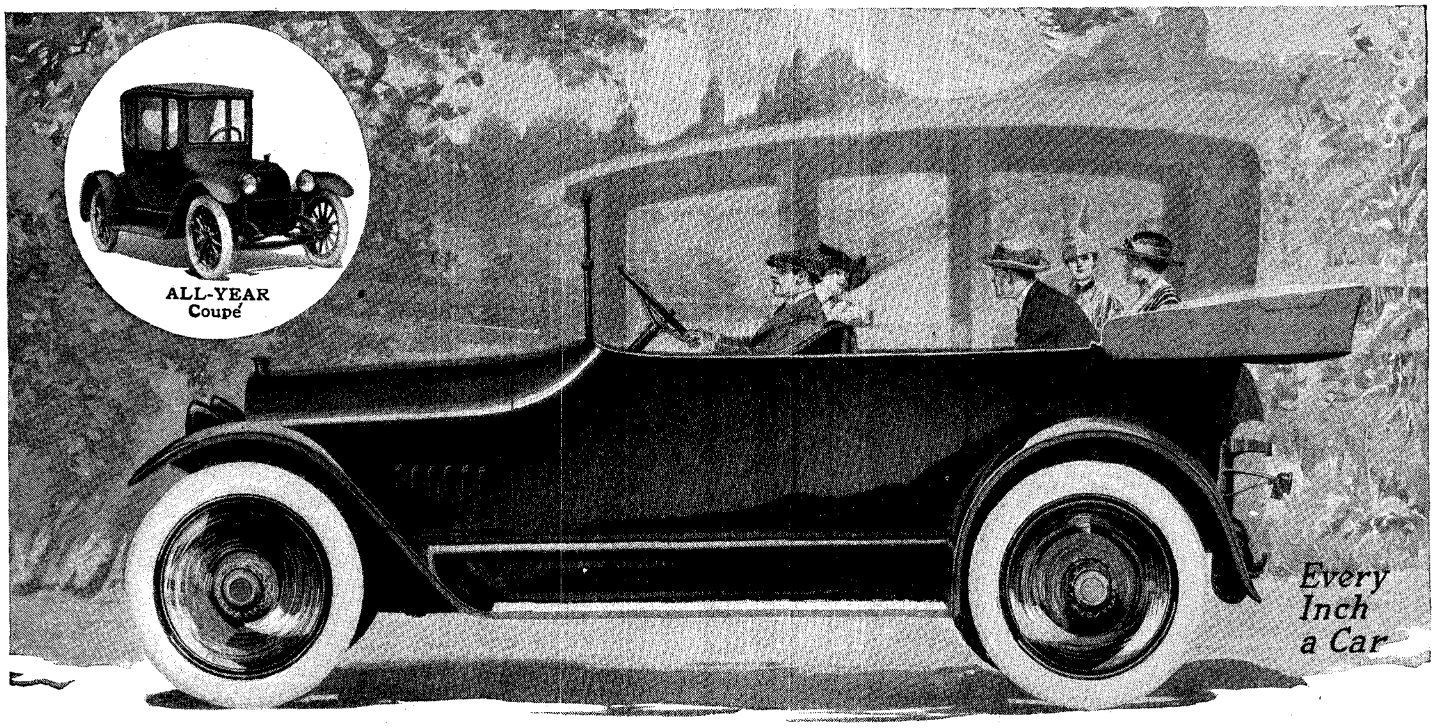
This biography of him is rendered interesting by many portraits and letters. The incumbency of Baird extended from 1878 to 1887 and was signalized by the appointment, suggested by Professor Baird, of a United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, which has done so much to promote and conserve the food-production of American waters. We are glad to see the practical man is by this book placed in his proper niche alongside of the speculators and idealists who have sometimes been betrayed into obscuring the modest aim of natural history and its study.

McCall, Samuel W. The Life of Thomas Brackett Reed. Pp. 303. Portraits. Index. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.

Thomas Brackett Reed was an imposing figure in the latter part of the last century. Mr. McCall has given us an intimate study of him. By sheer force of character, Reed became a power in politics in his native State of Maine, being elected to the State legislature and subsequently to the Senate, and was Attorney-General in 1870 at the early age of thirty years. In 1877 we find him in Washington representing his district. Almost from the first his tall figure was to be seen rising in every debate. Soon he was elected Speaker of the House, and the "Czar," as he was named, affectionately and otherwise, wielded the gavel with an iron hand. He retired from the House in 1899 and took up the practise of law, and died in 1902. Mr. McCall's book will repay the reader, both as a biographical study of one who, it has been said, "was too big to be President," and as a record of political events.

Cook, A. B. Zeus, A Study in Ancient Religion. Volume I: Zeus, God of the Bright Sky. Large 8vo, pp. xliii-885. Cambridge: University Press. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 45s. $12.

In these columns notice has already been taken of the fact that the history of Greek religion is being rewritten, that behind the faith of the hosts of Menelaus and Achilles lay a long development, now being unrolled. Miss Harrison's "Prolegomena" and "Themis" and Farnell's "Cults of the Greek States" were contributions to this end. Mr. Cook, reader in classical archeology at Cambridge, here gives the first instalment of a painstaking study of the composite deity who headed the Greek pantheon. The aim here is to establish the essential character of that god whose cult, varying so greatly in different localities, caused perplexity even to the Greeks themselves because its constituents were self-contradictory. Mr. Cook finds this essential character in the animistic conception of the clear sky, developing in the prehistoric period into the personal "god of the bright sky" (not of the stormy sky, like Indra in India). He brings together the data which establish this conception—



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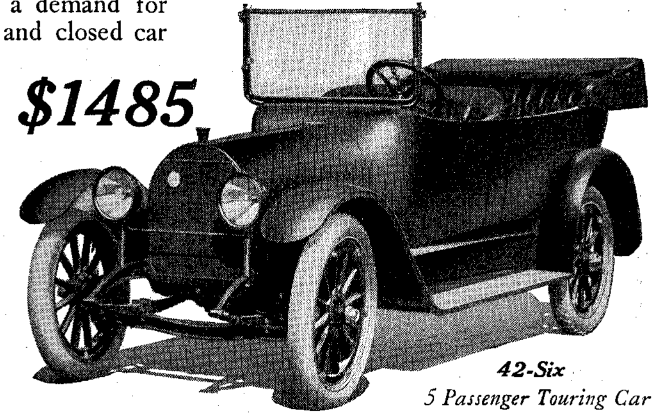

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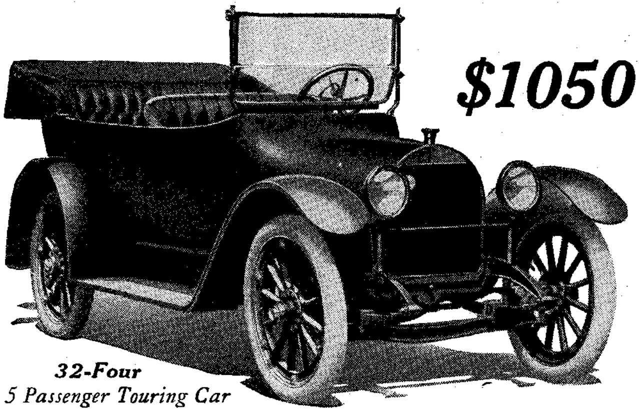

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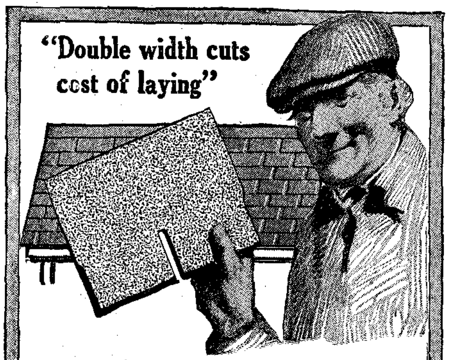
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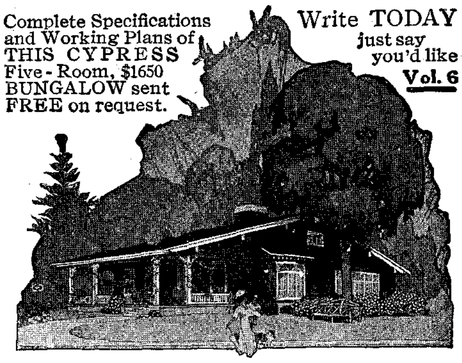
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the idea of Zeus as abiding in the *Aither* or "burning sky," robed in blue, or with a blue nimbus; in his character as Zeus Lykais (not from *lykos*, "wolf," but from a word meaning "light"); in the cults of the mountain tops; in the association of Zeus with sun, symbolism, the sphere, wheel, ram, bull, hawk, eagle, serpent, etc.—things associated with the sky; and in such consorts and companions as are connected with other luminous bodies such as moon and stars. The indications found in the various festivals, rituals, dances, and the like are also utilized. Illustrations of high value (42 plates, 565 text engravings), a worthy bibliography, and 99 pages of index complete the rich apparatus here furnished.

The value of this volume can not be overestimated. Apart from the convenience incident to the assembling of so vast an amount of material with the visual evidence of inscriptions and the like, the establishment of a fundamental conception of the Greek Zeus is of high worth. Neither the teacher of Greek mythology or history or religion nor the advanced student of these may neglect this volume.

The "underground" (Catonic) cults at altars of Zeus are excluded from Mr. Cook's design. The volume, aiming to show the dominant characteristic of Zeus's nature, is a worthy example of the world's best and most patient scholarship.

Stokes, Anson Phelps. Memorials of Eminent Yale Men. 2 vols., 4to. Pp. 368–452. New Haven: Yale University Press.

In these two handsome volumes the New Haven *alma mater* seems to gather her sons around her and, naming them, to proclaim what they have done for religion and letters, for public life and science. It was unavoidable that those whose biographies had already been written and made public property in larger and separate volumes should be included. The editor is evidently an enthusiastic son of the college, with which he is closely connected. Accuracy and painstaking regard for detail mark every page of a book which is a splendid monument to Yale, "the Mother of Learning and the fosterer of religion and good manners." The author says:

"President Garfield's definition of the vital factor of his education—sitting at one end of a log with President Mark Hopkins at the other—has much significance. It was the glory of the old New England college that the student came into close contact with a few inspiring men—men who influenced youths both by their teachings and by their ideals. This influence of the great teacher may be seen on its subjective and objective sides in Yale history."

The above is from one of the essays which form no unimportant part of the work before us. The index and bibliography which Mr. Stokes adds constitute an illuminative feature of the work. A gallery of portraits appears.

Moreton, Lady. A Playmate of Philip II. Illustrated. Pp. 219. London: John Lane Company. $3.

While Charles V. and his son, Philip II., have been the subjects of many books and papers, he who was dubbed by Philip "The Philosopher of Aragon" has had devoted to him only a short memoir—one by Don Ramon Melida, librarian to the family. One of the most distinguished members of one of the first families of Spain at the time of Spain's greatest glory, Don Martin IV. was so famous that he is supposed to have been the original of *Don Quixote*. We could wish a little more had been said about Philip and his youthful life, but should be grateful for the account given of the life of the Aragon philosopher and of his sainted wife, Donna Luisa Borgia, who, tho double his age, bore him six children and guarded his name, fortune, and estate most successfully. The author's own description best describes the book: "Just as a tailor useth his needle to sew together pieces of cloth, so I have stitched the shreds one to another with such threads of history as seem to make the sense more clear, omitting none of those little circumstances which give life to narration, and bring old manners, old feelings, and old times before your eyes."

We read of Don Martin as a soldier, friend, father, and philosopher—even as a sinner. The Duke's attendance on Philip carried him to England at the time of Philip's marriage to Mary Tudor. The two men later suffered through their eldest sons.

Lee, General Robert E., C.S.A. Lee's Dispatches: Unpublished Letters of General Robert E. Lee to Jefferson Davis and the War Department of the Confederate States of America, 1862–65. From the Private Collection of Wymberley Jones De Renne. Edited with an Introduction by Douglas Southall Freeman. Royal 8vo, pp. lxiii–400. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Ten years ago a volume of the unpublished intimate correspondence of Robert E. Lee caused wide interest in the North as well as the South. That collection is now supplemented by another, which makes available a complete record. The new volume forms a striking contribution to the literature of the Civil War. In it the character of General Lee stands out in new relief. In the annals of war are few figures of such compelling interest. Even at this distance and in the presence of a conflict that belittles all other wars, the personality and achievements of Lee retain their interest. His was an individuality that was strikingly American, one that seemed to sum up the finest traits of the civic and military career. These letters deepen and confirm the general impression that Lee was a man in whom was reproduced in our time the type of Washington.

The correspondence is voluminous and accompanied by a running commentary in the form of foot-notes, the whole preceded by an introduction by Douglas Southall Freeman, which throws new light on the character and strategic genius of Lee. The letters date from the time Lee assumed command of the Army of Northern Virginia, to the evacuation of Richmond.

Sprague, Homer B. Lights and Shadows in Confederate Prisons. With Portraits. Pp. viii–163. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

A scholar as well as a soldier, the author of this narrative of personal experiences in prisons of the Confederacy brings to his story traits that give it peculiar interest. Dr. Sprague has been a professor in Cornell and president of the University of North Dakota. He is the author of several books on military subjects, these among others: "History of the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers," "Right and Wrong in Our War between the States," and "The European War, Its Cause and Cure." His new volume, "Lights and Shadows in Confederate Prisons," is racy of the camp, an intimate account of happenings that are perhaps the most interesting phase of war-adventures.

The four walls of a prison, as Hugo says, "exhale a species of terrible peace." What takes place within the walls of a military

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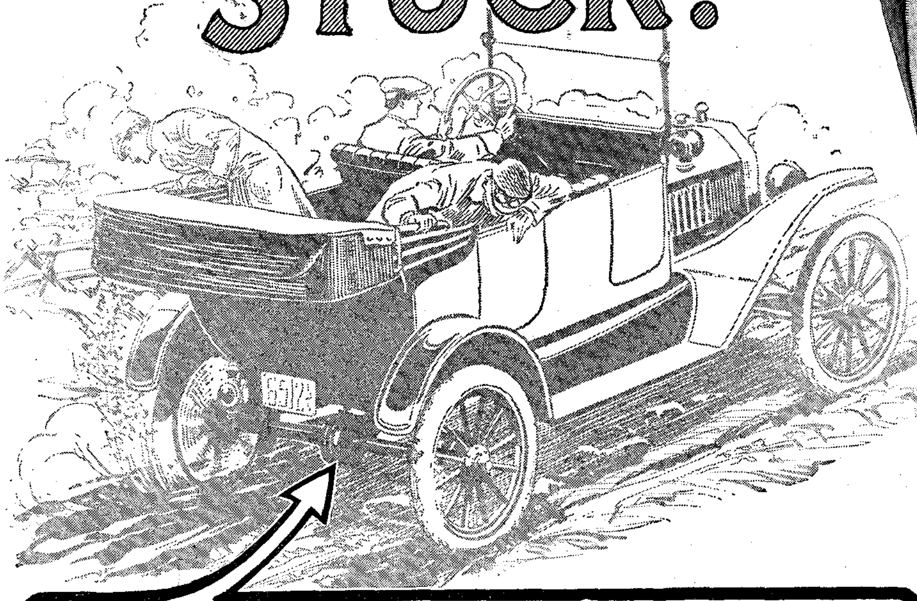

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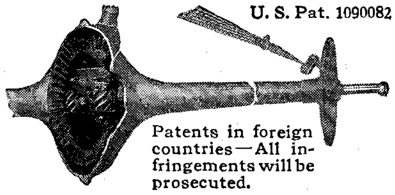

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"THE life of the average motor car," says a writer from the war zone, "is less than thirty days." Not referring to destruction by shot and shell, but to wear and tear—the inability of the car to hold up under hard service over rough roads.

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The biggest problem the motorist faces today is *wear and tear* and *depreciation.*

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860 MILES in Low Gear.
J. W. McCormmach started from Walla Walla Wash. in a Franklin Touring Car on Sunday morning Aug 1st at 6 10 to drive to San Francisco Cal. all the way in Low Gear. The high and intermediate gears have been removed and the transmission sealed.
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Here is the hardest test an automobile was ever put to—a practical demonstration of what a Franklin Car can do, and of the great efficiency of Franklin Direct-Air-Cooling. At 5.50 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, August 4th, this Franklin Car arrived in San Francisco at the finish—after a run of *860 miles on low gear* from Walla Walla, Washington, *all the way without once stopping the engine. High and Second gears were removed* from the car, and the *transmission sealed* before the start; and the car officially inspected and affidavit made by technical observers in San Francisco. Running time, 83 hours and 40 minutes—*over 10 miles an hour.* The route was the hardest possible, and was purposely chosen as an additional test of the dependability of the Franklin Car—through the John Day River Gorges, the Harney Desert in Southern Oregon, the Siskiou Mountains and the Burney Pass in California.

Your average owner hesitates to demand from his car all the service he has a right to expect. He is always *favoring* the engine, the tires, the complex system of parts and plumbing.

Taking all possible care, he still faces an unreasonable *depreciation.*

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How many motorists have ever seen a Franklin Car in the Used Car Dealers'—or offered in the Sale and Exchange columns of the Sunday papers?

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Two things are responsible for the long service life of the Franklin Car—The Franklin System of Direct-Air-Cooling, and the Franklin Scientific Light-Weight.

The Franklin Direct-Air-Cooling System *does away with 177 parts*—piping, pump, gears and fittings—the weight of water, the danger of freezing in Winter, of boiling in Summer, of bursting pipes, leaky radiator and cracked water jackets.

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The *laminated wood sill* of the Franklin costs fifty per cent more than the typical steel frame—but is *stronger,* lighter, more resilient: adds to the flexibility and comfort of the car.

If you have owned and operated any make of motor car, you have some first-hand experience with repair costs and depreciation.

The Franklin Facts about long service life can be obtained from any Franklin dealer.

Get them. They mean more to you today than ever.

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prison is of such appalling nature that the captives soon come to envy those of their comrades whom they have left dead on the field. The author gives a realistic description of Danville, most lugubrious of Southern prisons. Of its appointments this will give some hint:

> "Except about twenty large, stout, wooden boxes called spittoons, there was no furniture whatever. Conjecture was ripe as to the purpose of the Confederates in supplying us with spittoons and nothing else. They were too short for coffins, too large for wash-bowls, too shallow for bathing-tubs, too deep for tureens."

The remarkable buoyancy of spirits that characterized the soldiers of the North under conditions truly infernal is brought out admirably in these pages, which are compiled from a diary the author kept. Strangely enough he does not blame his jailers very much for the horrible conditions of the Southern prisons, but holds partly responsible the Federal Government, which refused an exchange of prisoners. Dr. Sprague's book fairly abounds in natural, genuine humor of the camp. It will find favor with old soldiers.

Vachée, Colonel. Napoleon at Work. Translated by Frederic Lees. 8vo, pp. 324. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

Altho this book may be thought to appear a day after the fair, it nevertheless can not be read without interest in view of the present European struggle, the motives of which have been set forth with such frank eloquence by General Bernhardi in his recent books. This French writer, who is considered one of the leading military and strategic authorities of the present day, is a devoted admirer of Napoleon. He began the composition of the work before us previously to the outbreak of the struggle now going on in Eastern and Western Europe. The greater portion of it was completed in Belgium while the German guns were thundering against the fortifications of that little Kingdom.

Within the last few years a great deal has been written about the first Emperor of the French, and a good deal which has been published elsewhere will be found in Colonel Vachée's admirable compilation. The merits of this treatise lie principally in the manner in which Napoleon's personal influence in council and on the field of battle is clearly expounded. Napoleon is shown to have conducted his campaigns as a successful business man administers a large money-making concern, whether it be a bank or department store.

Foord, Edward. Napoleon's Russian Campaign of 1812. 8vo, pp. 424. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $4 net.

The mass of new material which has recently been brought to light both by the French War Office and the War Office of Petrograd concerning Napoleon's fatal campaign in Russia has been mastered by the author of this volume. Much has been written about Napoleon, perhaps too much, but at the present moment Napoleon's last and greatest effort to impose his domination on Continental Europe is very timely. Mr. Foord's work will be reckoned, both by the student and the general reader, a careful and unimpeachable addition to the Napoleonic library. The thirty-two full-page plates on art paper and the fifteen maps and plans add something like splendor to a contribution to the history of a terrible but exciting period.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GEORGE FITCH, HUMORIST

"A BIT of old earth's salt, too soon dissolved, and never to be replaced. Peace to his luminous spirit!" Thus Bert Taylor, paragrapher of the Chicago *Tribune*, pays tribute to George Fitch, of "Homeburg" and "Siwash"—an American humorist, whom, all seem agreed, we could ill afford to lose, and whose death, on August 9, has left grieving a host of his admiring readers. George Fitch never enjoyed quite the prominence of Finley Peter Dunne and George Ade, and yet many readers considered him the peer of any living humorist. These two contemporaries of his blossomed forth a decade earlier than he, and that fact perhaps accounts for their far wider recognition; for the last decade of American humor has been a period of rank luxuriance, in which no perfect flower could reign supreme. Few popular magazines of the present day are complete without their tame humorist, lurking somewhere in the back pages, making almost painless the reader's transition from the dull, matter-of-fact reading-matter to the symposium of art and wit comprised in the advertising pages. Few newspapers will risk publication without a liberal frosting of humor, whether it be in the dignified vein of the old-style paragrapher, the impertinences of the "columnist," or the slap-stick "comics." In all this welter of mirth the quiet, slow drollery of a George Fitch passed unnoticed by many who might have been its friends. But perhaps they will have another chance, for there are many who believe that Mr. Fitch's work will live. The Chicago *Herald* (for which he was for many months a contributor) finds his greatest value for permanence in "a certain democracy of humorous appeal which strikes one as a typical product of the Middle West." And of his activities it remarks that—

> It remained for him to discover the humorous possibilities of the small American college—itself one of the most widely disseminated and typical of American institutions. And the thousands who have laughed, not without a touch of reminiscent thoughtfulness, at his Siwash College stories will feel they have lost an old friend. For pure and infectious fun his tales of the "Demon Motor-Boat" would be hard to match among the productions of American humorists. In the stories about the characters and doings of a little town—typical of thousands of others—he was again at his best. They have an undercurrent of reality and a suggestion of universality that make them really worth while.
>
> As a citizen George Fitch had convictions and tried to live up to them. His brief political career illustrated the familiar fact that a genuine gift of humor is seldom found apart from a real desire to do something to make the world better as well

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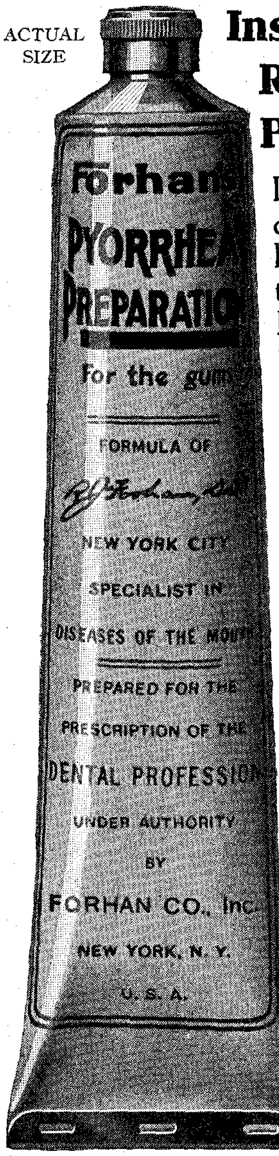

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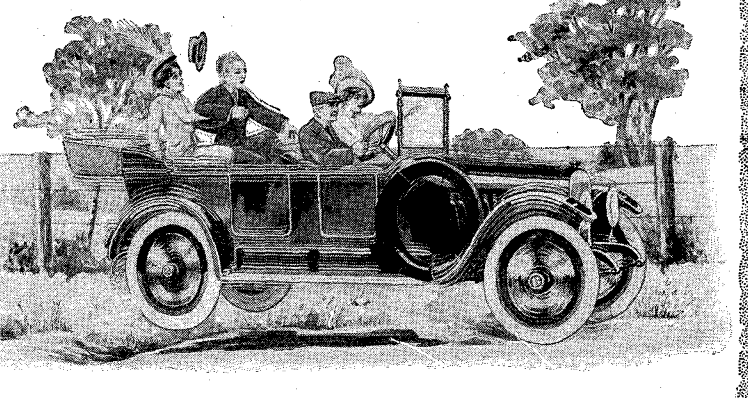

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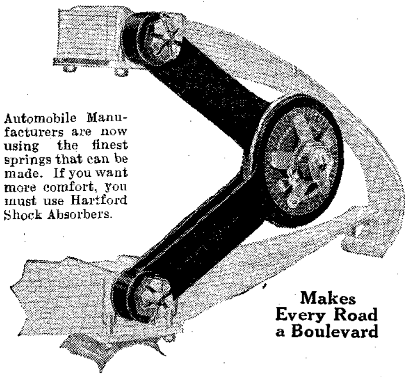

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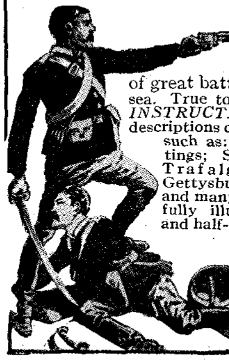

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as brighter. It was not given to him to become the scourge of meanness and pettiness and other bad qualities, as some great humorists have been. But the will was there to help and serve as well as amuse, and this will found its expression in his political affiliations.

It was in Peoria that Mr. Fitch was best known, for here his career really began, as a writer of "Transcripts" on the Peoria *Herald-Transcript*. Thus it is only natural to find the Peoria *Journal* declaring that, despite his popularity as a humorist, his qualities as a man were of vastly more importance. We read:

> George Fitch was above all an honest man. His convictions were established only after deliberation, but when he reached a conclusion that a man or an institution deserved either support or strenuous opposition he was too honest to be changed by minor circumstances. Naturally gentle and friendly, he instilled this spirit into his writings except at the times when his convictions told him that an evil should be attacked—and then he would fight this evil with the weapons which were most effective.
>
> The great humorist was primarily serious—as are all great humorists. He was also well rounded—as are a few great humorists. His keen interest in the welfare of Peoria and her institutions is well known. His interest in State and national politics was evident. His information on subjects of widely different character was remarkable. His popular paragraphs, filled with wit and philosophy, did not prevent him from writing serious articles and substantial editorials. In fact, his famous literary products include serious stories and serious magazine articles, as well as his more widely read humorous articles and sketches.
>
> To know George Fitch the journalist was not as inspiring as to know George Fitch the man. Endowed by his parents with honesty, industry, and exceptional talent along widely different lines, he developed character and qualities which not only made him a truly great man, but which guaranteed his success in the field in which he chose to work and for which he was so peculiarly adapted.

His humor was not the sort that lends itself to quips and cranks and like conceits. It was a slower sort, to be consumed in generous portions and leisurely fashion, rolled under the tongue, and chuckled over. It is, therefore, difficult to sample adequately; but a few portions are submitted by the Chicago *Herald*, culled from the "vest-pocket essays" that appeared for some time in that paper. A few of these follow, in the form of observations upon a variety of subjects which, quite possibly, the majority of us take altogether too seriously. There is, for example, the affinity of the hen and the advertiser, exprest in terms of duck-eggs:

> The duck's one talent is swimming. It swims as gracefully and easily as a life-preserver. Where the hen would yell for help and drown, the duck floats gaily off, doing nine knots an hour by paddling with its webbed feet. The duck lays an egg

Leader Then, Leader Now

Not Only a Six You Can Afford to Buy —but a Six You Can Afford to Run

The Men Who Know

The Car Itself

LIGHT WEIGHT SIX CHANDLER $1785 BUILT BY MEN WHO KNOW

THE CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO. 807-827 E. 131st St., Cleveland

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THIS is a reproduction of the first advertisement of a popular-priced light-weight six; a six weighing less than 3000 pounds and selling for less than $2000. It sounded the opening of a new era in the automobile industry, the Era of Light Sixes. It announced the new Chandler at $1785. It announced a car destined to become quickly recognized as one of America's really great automobiles.

Exhibited in Chicago at the time of the Automobile Show, February, 1913, Chandler pioneered the way for light-six domination in public popularity. And Chandler pioneered with a car so *good*, so *right*, that—notwithstanding the influx of other light-sixes that soon rushed into the market—we have maintained Chandler leadership with this model and grown to a production of Ten Thousand cars for this year. And *now*—

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From $1785 this price last year went down to $1595. And this year down to $1295.

No other car of like size and character has caught up with the Chandler price.

No Other Car for Less than $2000 Gives You All These Features

Bosch magneto and Bosch spark plugs; Gray & Davis electric generator and Gray & Davis electric starting motor; Rayfield double-jet carburetor; genuine Mayo Mercedes type radiator; cast aluminum motor base extending from frame to frame; three silent and enclosed chains for driving motor shafts; imported annular ball bearings; silent worm-bevel rear axle; auxiliary seats in tonneau of touring car are instantly adjustable and fold away entirely out of sight in back of front seat; genuine hand-buffed leather upholstery; Stewart vacuum gasoline feed; Golde patent one-man top, covered with genuine Neverleek; Jiffy curtains; Stewart-Warner magnetic speedometer; Firestone demountable rims; complete incidental equipment; and the

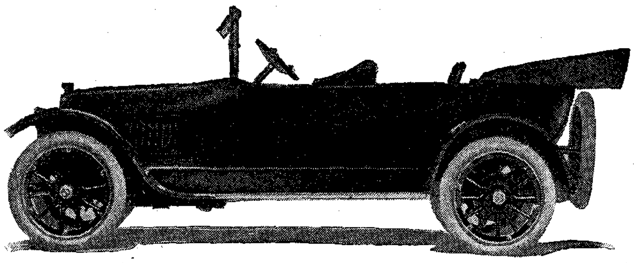
Marvelous Chandler Motor

In practical effect, Chandler offers you a $1785 car for $1295. And we ask you to try to match its value in cars that sell for hundreds more.

Look them all over, all the well known makes. Study them carefully. Compare them part by part with the Chandler. Compare them with the Chandler for comfort and power and snap and finish and style. Then you will realize how much it means to *you* as a purchaser that the Chandler was right in the *first place* and that the Chandler manufacturing policy has been a policy of devotion to this *one model.*

Seven Passenger Touring Car
or Handsome Roadster, $1295

See the Chandler at your dealer's without delay, or write for new catalog now.



CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO., **808-838 E. 131st St., Cleveland, Ohio**
New York City Office: 1890 Broadway. **Cable Address: Chanmotor.**

For Lack of Bran Food

Many a headache—
Many a cross word—
Many a dull day could be saved by bran food.

Most folks know this, but the bran foods they try are not tempting, so they quit.

Pettijohn's corrects this. It is luscious wheat flakes hiding 25 per cent of bran. Try it once and folks will miss it if you fail to serve it daily.

Pettijohn's

Rolled Wheat With the Bran

If your grocer hasn't Pettijohn's, send us his name and 15 cents in stamps for a package by parcel post. We'll then ask your store to supply it. Address The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago. (999)

YOU NEED THIS
NEARLY EVERY DAY
This Eveready Tubular Tungsten Flashlight

will prove to be the handiest thing you own. Dark corners in the attic, basement, garage, boathouse, etc., simply disappear when you press the button. With average usage it lasts 6 to 8 months. New batteries cost 40 cents. New Mazda bulbs 20 cents. We want you to know OUTDOOR LIFE, the great recreation magazine. It breathes the very spirit of the great wide places of mountain and plain. A subscription to OUTDOOR LIFE is the best substitute obtainable for those 12 months in the open that you want but can't have. To introduce you we offer:

Outdoor Life . . . . . 1 year $1.50
Flashlight (reg. retail price) 1.50
Total value $3.00
Both For $1.75

Write us for other premium offers

OUTDOOR LIFE, Denver, Colorado

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

THE PERFUME STICK

in the Gold Case. Every woman wants the very newest novelty—"**SONIA CRYSTALFLOR,**" finest French perfume in concentrated form, in dainty gold case, to carry in *Handbag*, *Vanity Case* or *Party Box*. A gentle rub on skin or handkerchief imparts delightful lasting fragrance. No color or stain. If not at druggist's, send his name and 25 cts. for full-size case. *Agents wanted*. The Sonia Co., Inc., 125L E. 23d St., N. Y.

Is Christianity Making Progress?
See article in
THE HOMILETIC REVIEW for September
***By* Thomas Rhondda Williams**
30 cents per copy—$3.00 per year
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

twice as large as the hen's, but it is no sort of a press-agent, and the price of duck-eggs is never quoted.

Straw hats in December are not as out of date as a battle-ship by the time it has been launched. It costs $11,000,000, and is the most powerful thing on earth except, perhaps, a United States district judge. But the nation which has just dug down for it can't take any pleasure in it, because the country next door has just completed plans for a ship which will make this one look as foolish as a rowboat with a hoop-skirt for a turret.

After a good journeyman hater has spent a few years on the job he gets so much acid into his thoughts that it eats large holes in his disposition, and people begin to climb hastily for the other side of the street when they see him coming. Many a man has hated himself out of a job, out of his optimism, and out of his friends, while the object of his hate has gone on gaining weight and happiness each year.

Hans Wagner is an old man, as baseball-players go, and has been batting around Pittsburg for a good many years. Sometimes he bats .400 and sometimes only .300, but he always bats enough to make himself a great pest in New York, Chicago, and elsewhere. Wagneritis is a common and very distressing disease among pitchers.

Getting mad consists of cutting out the muffler and taking the hands off the steering-wheel—mentally. When a man gets mad he stops thinking with his brain and turns the job over to his fists and lungs. Then he produces a mess of ideas as a child produces art with a pail of red paint.

A bank-account is not a thing of beauty, but it is a very present help in time of trouble. A bank-account is an insulation between misfortune and hunger, between no work and no shoes, and between old age and the poorhouse.

A vegetarian is a person who will not eat his fellow animals. It is easy enough to be a vegetarian if you are a European peasant. All you have to do is to eat what you can get.

Comfort is an era of good feeling on the part of the human body. When a man has comfort no part of his body has any complaint. His neck feels as good as his back, and his legs feel as well satisfied as his digestive plant. He is at peace with the world, and the man who tries to pry him out of his armchair to make a speech before a political ward-meeting is as likely as not to be sued for damages.

Millions of golf-balls are made each year in this country, but the visible supply does not increase. In fact, there is no visible supply of golf-balls. After a ball has gone into use it is invisible most of the time. Some day, thousands of years hence, archeologists, digging around the United States, will find vast deposits of golf-balls in various spots. These spots will represent the golf-courses of to-day.

There is much to be said on the value of swimming. If a man knows how to swim he is much safer while on the water in steamers which are equipped with cast-iron life-preservers. When a man has traveled a mile or more through cold water by kicking his legs like a frog he becomes overconfident, and some day when he is greatly in need of land he is unable to discover any except that directly beneath him.

Bowling is the best-natured game in the world. The good nature in bowling comes from the fact there is nothing to dispute over. The game doesn't even need an umpire. After a man has bowled ten games with a total stranger the two are life-long friends.

A financier is a man who can make $2 grow for himself where one grew for some one else before. If the financier had a dollar and needed two, he would use the dollar as first payment on a $10 bill, and he would then bond the bill for a $20 gold-piece and would charge $5 for doing this. Then he would sell an option on the $20 gold-piece at $17 for $1 to forty-five people, and then would dispose of a half-interest in the entire transaction for $150, $2 down and the rest payable in short-term notes.

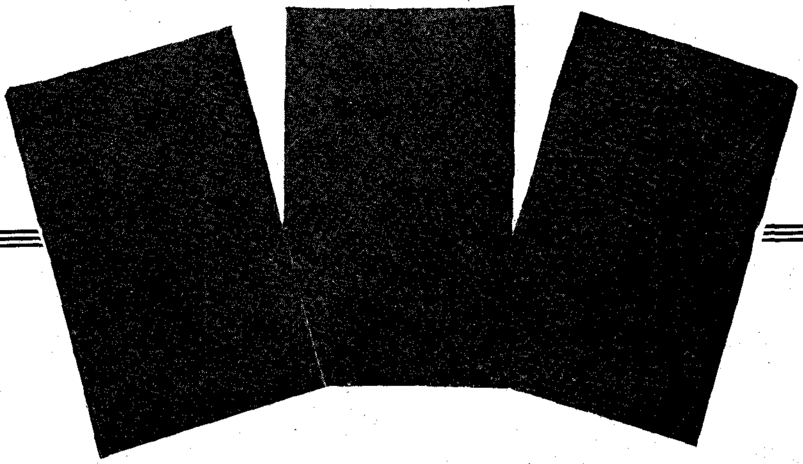
SWEET CHARITY, THE SMART SET, AND THE MOVIES

THE charity ball is a fairly familiar form of painless humanitarianism, and it is no reflection upon the worthy ends for which such affairs are organized to say that possibly it is a form of giving far more joyful than is the receiving. But an even more joyous way in which to provide for the poor has been discovered out in the Middle West, where, we learn, society will not only pay the poor for their pleasure, but will also mulct a certain proportion of the rest of the population for the privilege of beholding them at their benefactions. In other words, it is proposed that the "society people" take moving pictures of themselves for the benefit of the poor. The pictures will be exhibited, of course, and it is presumed that some one will pay good money to look at them—otherwise where do the poor come in? To them go the gate receipts; and it is to be hoped that the morbidly curious will attend in large numbers. The announcement of this unusual enterprise is furnished in a St. Louis daily paper, where we read:

> The promoters of the idea have been quietly working out the details for this unique entertainment, which will afford all St. Louis an opportunity to see society folk at play, at recreation, at social functions, engaged in their charities, and at work. There will be three performances—two evening and one matinée.

That not all St. Louis will rush to avail itself of this opportunity is hinted in the following remarks, which the above item elicits from the St. Louis *Post Dispatch:*

> It will be a rare and exalted privilege, cheap at any price, to see "society people" at play, at recreation, at social functions, engaged in their charities, and at work—especially engaged in their charities.



Which is Which?

ABOVE are three photo engravings. One shows genuine grain leather—one so-called genuine leather—and one Motor Quality Fabrikoid. Which is which?

In actual use they look alike—they feel alike; but they give service in this order: Genuine grain leather first, Fabrikoid second, and so-called genuine leather third. And there's a practical reason why.

Leather manufacturers define leather as follows: "Leather is the hide of an animal, or any part of such hide, tanned, tawed or otherwise prepared for use." "Grain leather is any part of a hide containing grain substance." "Split leather is any part of a hide not containing grain substance."

Cowhide therefore, because it is too thick for upholstery, is split into sheets. The hair side of the hide yields genuine hand or machine buffed leather. Either is elegant, expensive and scarce—used mainly on high priced cars.

The remaining layers of hide make "splits"—fleshy sheets of under hide—which when dyed, coated and embossed to look like genuine grain leather, *are sold as genuine leather.* These are used on cheap and medium priced cars that use the tannery products.

All splits are weak. They quickly rot, crack or peel, and soon make slip covers necessary to hide their shabby appearance. Thus we come to

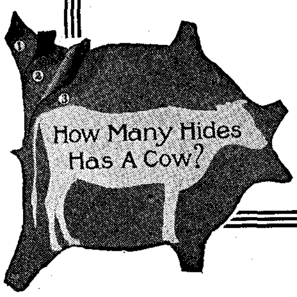
Motor Quality for Automobiles **DU PONT FABRIKOID** REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. **Craftsman Quality for Furniture**

The Ideal Upholstery Material Guaranteed Superior to Coated Splits

Fabrikoid is not leather. Neither is it sold as artificial leather. It is made of a strongly woven cloth coated with a flexible, durable compound exactly duplicating the luxuriant "feel" and appearance of real grain leather. Better still, it is twice as strong as coated "splits."

It wears well. It looks well. And it lasts well. It is water, dust and grease proof. It is *guaranteed for one year* but built to last the life of the car. Back of this guarantee stands the century-old Du Pont reputation for integrity of purpose, superiority of products, and financial responsibility.

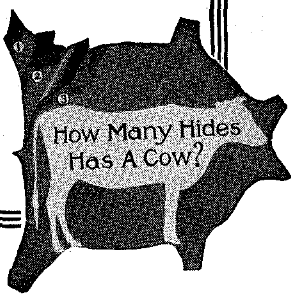
Investigate the upholstery on the next car or furniture you buy. If you can't get real grain leather, don't take a "split." Insist on Guaranteed Fabrikoid.


How Many Hides Has A Cow?

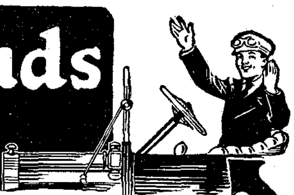
Write for Samples and Booklet

Du Pont Fabrikoid Company, Wilmington, Del.

Canadian Office, Toronto


How Many Hides Has A Cow?

Hands Off!



Yet This Guides Any Ford Straight

Yes! the famous little Steer-ezeR rights both front wheels **automatically** the instant they start to wabble on rough roads. This ends the nervous tension of gripping the steering wheel like grim death to keep your car out of the ditch. That spoils the pleasure of motoring. It's dangerous.

Walker Steer-ezeR For Ford Cars $3.75

Every fault in earlier devices was overcome by Walker engineers. Then they produced this faultless Steer-ezeR. They simplified construction, so cut the cost 'way down. Now for $3.75 you can make your Ford steer like a high-priced car. Just slip it over the tie-rod and clamp to the axle—applied with a wrench in a jiffy. Outlasts the car.

Try It 10 Days FREE!

The ease, the delight, the safety of driving a Ford with a Steer-ezeR is beyond all words. So we authorize any dealer to put the Steer-ezeR on your Ford **FREE!** Return it, if you want, after 10 days, otherwise pay him only $3.75.

If your dealer can't supply you, mail us your name and also the name of your dealer on a postal and we'll ship the Steer-ezeR on Trial, charges paid. Send no money. (3)

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Factory: Racine, Wis.

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OR
SUPREMACY OF THE SEAS

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It will inspire the rest of us, and it is noble of them to let us look on and see them going about their sweet, simple daily lives, and their beautiful ministrations.

For nothing any day you can see ordinary people at play, at recreation, at social functions, engaged in charities, at work, etc., and pooh! what does it amount to? Nobody quivers with excitement over ordinary people's slightest little doings. But these are no ordinary people we shall pay to gawp at. They are "society people," and will exhibit themselves as such.

We congratulate mere ordinary, common, plain, regular, average, simple every-day people on the opportunity of a lifetime to see admitted, acknowledged, self-selected, self-filmed, and self-advertised "society people"—but we can't help wondering just how they are able to recognize one another. It is a singular thing that while society people invariably recognize themselves they can not always distinguish others.

In addition to their simple doings, it would be interesting to see special demonstrations of how "society people" are able to know they are such and identify themselves and one another, and how the public may distinguish society people without the label. Exhibitions of successful climbing as well as pictures of climbers without feet should prove entertaining. Degrees of distinction between near-society and genuine, together with the grades of exclusives, ultraexclusives, and pure snobs might be illustrated; also the difference between really "smart" society and the kind that is not really smart.

STARTLING THE ENEMY

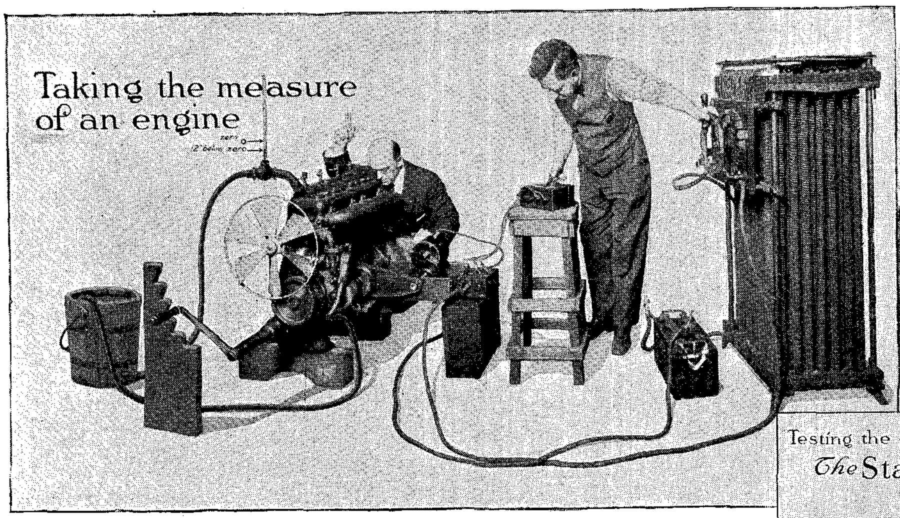
It was rather dare deviltry than courage with which one youth in the Allied lines braved the Germans single-handed and won their admiration, but it was something more than that, too. It was a slap in the face of the demon of hatred that held the opposed entrenchments in his thrall—an occasion when petty exasperation completely vanquished the horror of war. *The Youth's Companion* tells the story as given by a patient in the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly-sur-Seine:

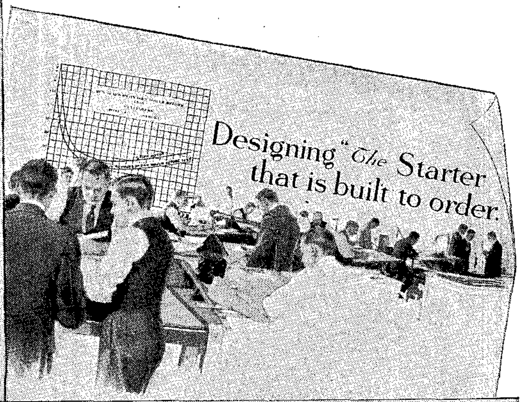
> We had been living in the trenches for days with the water above our ankles. At that time our trenches were only thirty-six yards away from the German trenches, so that we could hear the enemy talking and whistling, and, indeed, we often called across to them.
>
> One day, young Paul, who was a hot-tempered chap about twenty-one years of age, threw down his shovel and said that he wouldn't work in such a nasty hole another moment, and that he had rather die once from a German bullet than live another day in the trench. Anyhow, he was going out to chop some wood for a floor, and let the Germans shoot him if they wished.
>
> Thereupon Paul calmly crawled out of the trench, walked to a wood-pile in full sight of the Germans, and began making planks from the wood. He worked a whole hour, for the Germans were so much astonished at his audacity, and so delighted with his pluck, that they made no attempt to stop him.
>
> When he had finished the needed pile of boards, Paul as calmly carried them into the trench, and the men made a good floor of them.

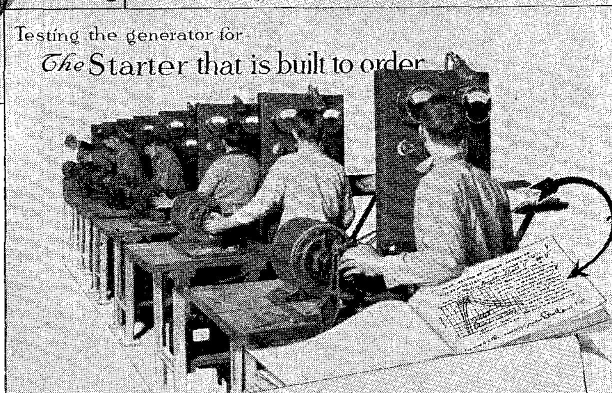
MISS BJURSTEDT'S BURST INTO FAME

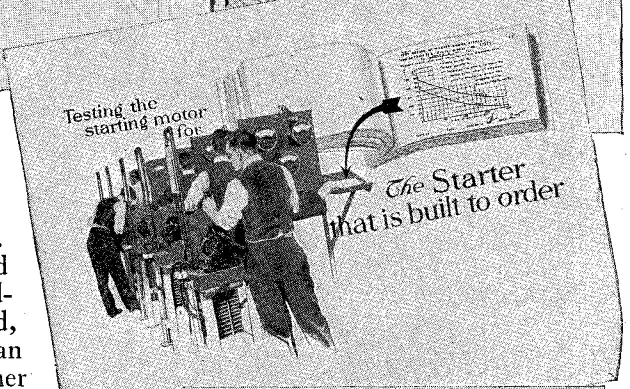
A lady who can stay up most of the night, smoke cigarets *ad libitum,* take apparently not the slightest care of her health, and yet tirelessly win her way into fame as the apparent world's champion woman tennis-player, is the strange phenomenon that is bewildering American tennis-lovers. One newspaper editor has already gone so far as to administer a sermon to his readers on this subject, accusing Miss Molla Bjurstedt of accomplishing all this on the vitality and energy handed down to her by scores of ancestors as remote from the cigaret and late hours as from the tennis-court, and adjuring those of his readers who did not boast such ancestry not to attempt to win championships by similar methods. However that may be—and doubtless the lady's foibles have been much exaggerated—the fact remains that Miss Bjurstedt's cometlike sweep into fame from practical obscurity only six months ago is hardly equaled in the annals of any sport in this country. The story of her career since coming to this country is told by the Boston *Transcript:*

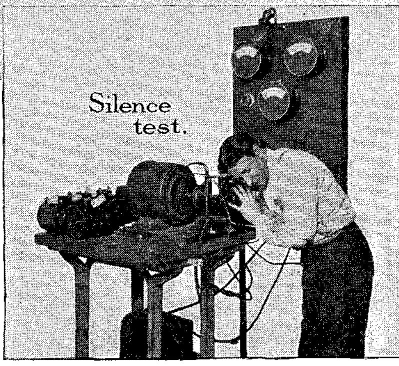
> Last March a slender Norwegian girl rather diffidently asked the managers of the national indoor tournament at the Seventh Regiment Armory in New York if she might enter the women's singles. They took her name and her entry-fee and forgot about her. Her name is Molla Bjurstedt; few in American tennis circles had even noticed it before.
>
> Miss Bjurstedt went through that tournament without losing a single set and annexed the indoor championship by defeating Miss Marie Wagner, the three-time indoor champion who was supposed to be invincible on the wooden courts.
>
> The tennis sharps said that the win was a fluke. But then Miss Bjurstedt entered other tournaments and she always won. She played a tournament a week, met all of the best women players in the country and defeated them with ease. She took the metropolitan championship, defeating such players as Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. Barger-Wallach, both former national champions; then she picked up the Middle-States championship and went on to Philadelphia and took the national title, defeating Mrs. Wightman, the title-holder and held to be the best player in the country. She met Mrs. Wightman again at Pittsburg, and again she signally defeated the former Miss Hazel Hotchkiss and won the national clay-court cup.
>
> And then the experts awoke to the fact that Miss Bjurstedt was the most remarkable player that the United States had ever seen. She was the holder of more titles than any tennis-player who had ever stept on a court. No man or woman has ever before held all of the national titles in tennis.
>
> Thus in a few months Miss Bjurstedt, from an unknown tennis-player, has come to be a universal woman champion; there has appeared no girl or woman who has been able really to give her a game. May Sutton, the world's champion of a few years past and who is now the wife of Thomas C. Bundy, McLaughlin's partner in doubles, is returning to the game




Designing "The Starter that is built to order."


Testing the generator for The Starter that is built to order


Testing the starting motor for The Starter that is built to order



THERE is a great difference in the ease with which automobiles crank. No two require the same effort. These differences are not due solely to size, for there are big cars that crank easily, and little ones that are hard to crank. The builders of the

Wagner Starter

The Starter that is Built to Order

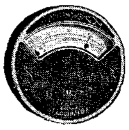
recognize these differences and do not try to compromise them. They build each starter according to the work it has to do. First the engine is scientifically measured, under zero temperature, and the maximum requirements are determined; also the minimum. A starter is then designed, and made according to specifications. When completed, both motor and generator are tested, and compared with specifications. If they check up, they are then sent to the sound-proof testing room for silence test. If this test is successfully passed, the starter then goes to the car builder and is built into the car as an integral part of it. Besides being perfectly suited to the car, the Wagner Starter is so constructed that it delivers its greatest energy when it is needed most—at the start. This is ample under the worst conditions.

The generator reaches its maximum charging capacity when the car is driven at from 15 to 20 miles an hour—the average speed—then drops off as the speed increases. This guards against over-charging as well as under-charging, and insures unfailing service from the starter.

The Wagner Starter is built by engineers who have, for a quarter century, specialized in the development of motors, generators, transformers, converters, rectifiers and electrical instruments of precision. Their training has been directly along lines that would make them experts in building starters.

More about the Wagner Starter is told in our booklet, "The Starter that is Built to Order." A copy is yours for the asking.

Satisfactory service and low final cost, rather than low first cost, is the basis upon which the Wagner business has been built. If you want this kind of motors, either single-phase or poly-phase, converters, transformers, rectifiers or electrical instruments of precision, communicate with the nearest Wagner branch or the



Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Factory Branches and Service Stations:	Boston Springfield, Mass. Minneapolis	New York Pittsburgh St. Louis	Montreal Cleveland Kansas City	Philadelphia Cincinnati Denver	Syracuse Detroit Los Angeles	Buffalo Chicago San Francisco	Toronto Milwaukee Seattle
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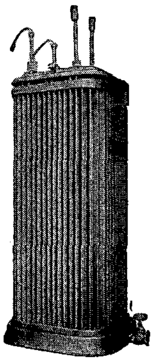
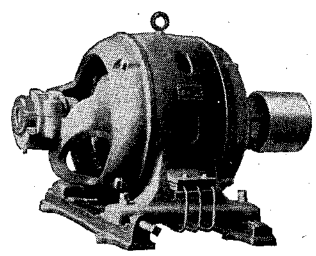
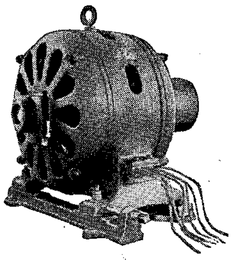
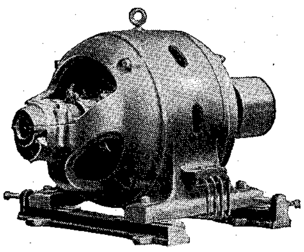






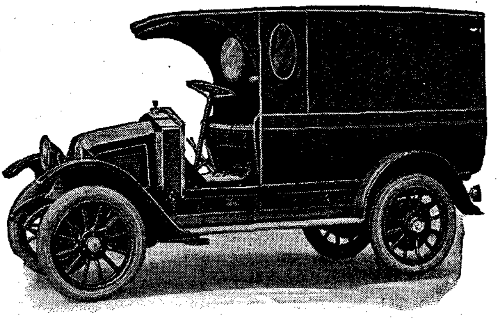


Wagner Quality

"Wagner Quality" the Sterling Mark of the Electrical Industry

A Business Car
With a Business-like Appearance and a Good Business Record

You know it by the shape of the Hood.



You See It Everywhere Working Every Day

It is not in the garage for repairs, but is giving the owner continual service.

Its economy of operation is well-known and is unequalled.

The truck is built for service and *gives* it, as every Lippard-Stewart owner knows.

Mr. Business Man—you can not afford to do without it.

Over 100 Different Kinds of Business Served
Over 40 Users have sent Repeat Orders

Lippard-Stewart is the only worm-drive truck made in capacities from 1000 lbs. to 2 tons.

Our ½-Ton Delivery Car was the first light car built like a truck for service, with special frames and spring suspension; Timken axles and bearings, and ***Electric Starting and Lighting System.*** Lippard-Stewarts are not built to meet a price, but to meet the requirements of a business and to do continuous hard service year after year.

Capacities ½ Ton, ¾ Ton, 1 Ton, 1½ Ton, 2 Ton
Two Delivery Car Sizes. Three Sizes for Heavy Haulage.

Radiator at Dash
Our Dealers' Sign
Lippard-Stewart
MOTOR TRUCKS

Let us give you information before you buy any Delivery Car or Truck. We will help you analyze your problem and determine the type and size of truck which will prove most satisfactory in your service.

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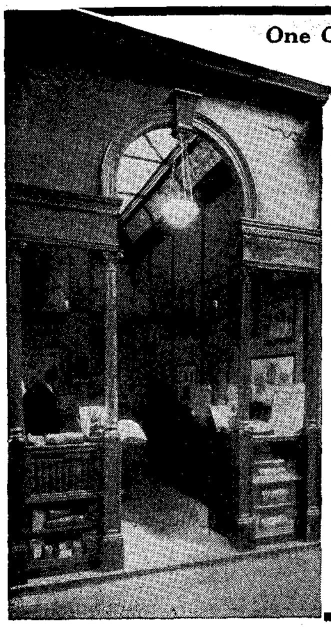
Pittsburgh—Vulcan Motor Truck & Service Co.
Cleveland—Albaugh Motor Sales Co.
Springfield, Mass.—Baxter & Duckworth Co.
Boston (Cambridge)—A. W. Cox & Co.
Richmond, Va.—T. D. Raney
Racine, Wis.—W. R. Taylor Motor Co.



One Of The Most Interesting Spots At The PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION At San Francisco Is The

EXHIBIT OF FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY—Liberal Arts Palace

wherein are displayed some of the highest achievements of publishing energy—*The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary; The Jewish Encyclopedia; The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge; The Literary Digest*, and hundreds of beautiful books on as many different subjects. Beautiful paintings from famous books—striking and artistic original drawings for cover designs—a wonderful revolving display revealing the various stages of high class lithography, etc., are also on view.

In addition to these things there are shown copies of educational publications, works on art, flower-growing, gardening, history, biography, travel, theology, child-training, and medicine. There are also books for children and miscellaneous volumes covering various other subjects of interest. Beautiful book covers are a special feature of this part of the exhibit and another interesting item is the display of diplomas and medals awarded to Funk & Wagnalls Company for various exhibits at other International Expositions.

The Exhibit is to be found on the aisle known as Second Street, between Avenue C and Avenue D, in the Liberal Arts Palace.

By All Means Visit It

expressly to see if she can wrest the honors from the newcomer.

Miss Bjurstedt is no novice at the game, and she wins because she plays hard, scientific tennis, and is possest of marvelous strength and quickness. She can and does hit the ball harder than most men, and she has played as many as twelve hard sets in an afternoon and then danced all of the evening; she is always apparently stronger and faster at the end of a championship match than she was when she started.

Miss Bjurstedt differs from most tennis champions in that she works for her living; she is, by profession, a masseuse, and tennis is merely her recreation. She likes exercise, and therefore she plays tennis. She is the daughter of a retired army officer and her professional activities are solely outside of Norway. She simply would rather work than be idle.

It must be confest that, tho practically unknown here, Miss Bjurstedt's name was by no means unfamiliar in tennis circles in Europe, for she had been playing in Norway, Sweden, England, and Germany for the last twelve years, and in eight of those years has carried off the championship of her own country. At the Olympics in 1912, too, she won third prize and attracted some attention. Even so, her fame here is the greatest that has yet come to her, and she believes herself to be playing far superior tennis to anything of which she was capable under the low standards of play at home. She has played with every first-class woman and girl in the country with the exception of Mrs. Bundy, and her comment on her adversaries is rather severe:

> I find that the girls generally do not hit the ball as hard as they should. I believe in always hitting the ball with all my might, but there seems to be a disposition to "just get it over" in many girls whom I have played. I do not call this tennis, for an easy ball permits the opponent to do whatever she likes with the return. Hard hitting is not so much a matter of strength as it is of taking the ball at the proper point and putting one's body into the stroke. The strongest woman will not put much speed on the ball with only the strength of her arm.

As to her own style of play, we are told that—

> Miss Bjurstedt has three tennis rules which win for her. They are very simple in statement, but not quite so simple in practise. Here they are: First, hit the ball hard; secondly, hit the ball to the place in the court where it is hardest for your opponent to reach; thirdly, keep your temper.
>
> And the champion minds her rules; she sends the ball whizzing through the court with lightning-speed, cutting the corners farthest from her adversary, and, no matter what happens, she is always smiling and in good temper.
>
> Miss Bjurstedt plays in splendid form; she is a firm advocate of all girls first going under instruction from a professional before actually playing a game; she did not herself start with a paid instructor, but she soon found that she was not taking

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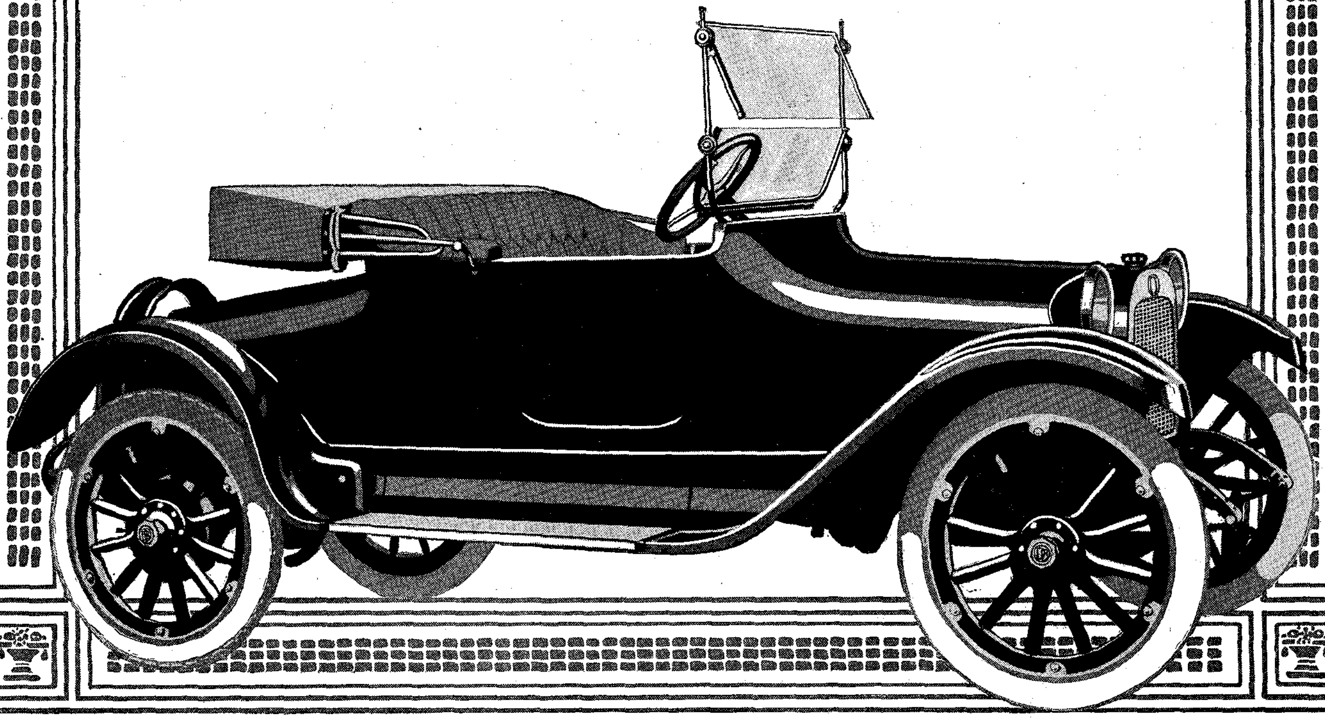

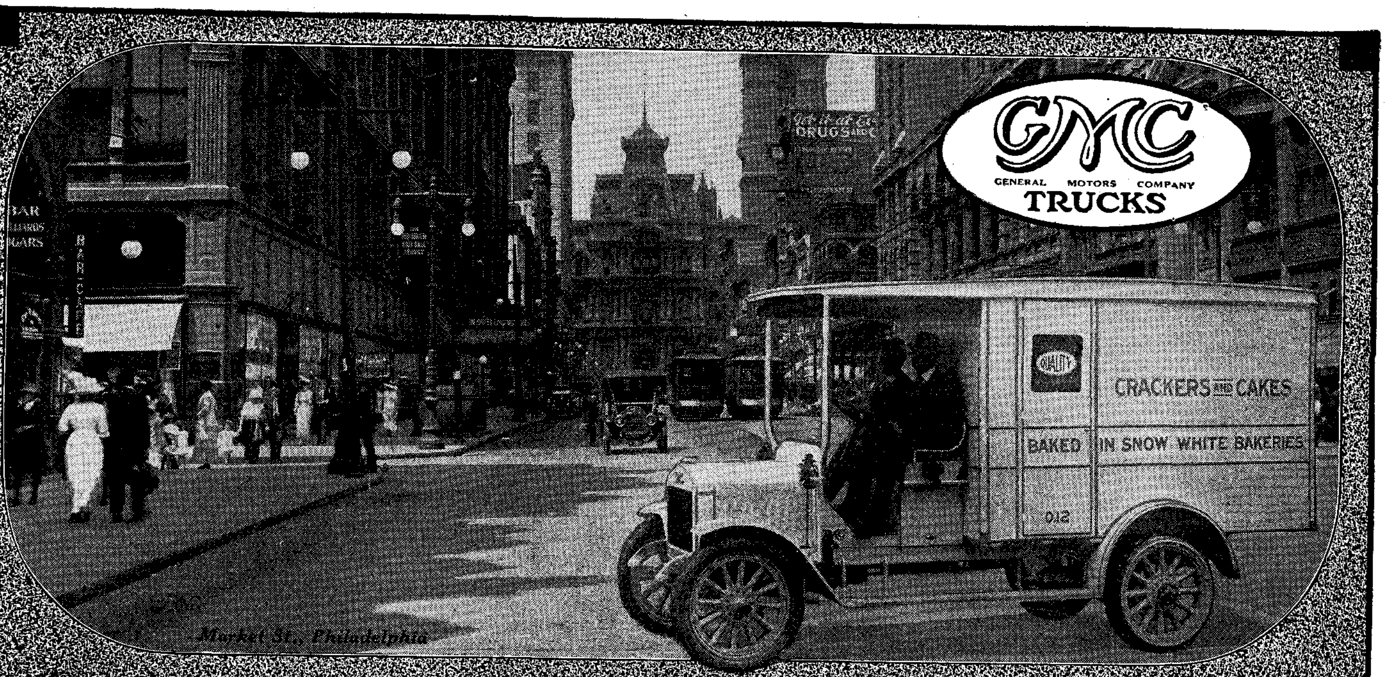

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> advantage of all her strength and agility simply because she did not know quite how to avail herself of them. Therefore, she took lessons; she unlearned much that she had picked up, and at once proceeded to develop along the right lines, until to-day her style is one that any player might study with profit. She still practises with professionals at every opportunity.
>
> She plays no fancy strokes; she says that every attempt to "cut" the ball or otherwise put a spin on it only results in loss of speed and direction, and speed and direction are the main points of the game. Therefore, she plays the straight strokes, which any man or woman can easily learn, and plays them perfectly.
>
> The strongest single stroke in Miss Bjurstedt's repertoire is not the service, but the forehand drive. She executes the forehand drive in this manner: She rests her weight on her right foot and faces the plane in which the ball is traveling; for a moment she hesitates, and then she swings her racket back and takes the ball with a full swing just before it reaches the top of the bounce; as the racket touches the ball it is slightly inclined downward and the stroke is carried all the way through so that at the finish the racket has made almost a complete circle. The long swing gives speed, the inlining of the racket makes the ball just skim the top of the net and the "follow through" maintains direction.
>
> This is the stroke with which Miss Bjurstedt wins most of her points, and all of her opponents dread giving her a chance to get in this swing; she plays the backhand drive in the same manner as the forehand, except that the motions are reversed and she starts with her weight on the left foot and ends on the right foot. Into every stroke she puts her weight as well as her strength.

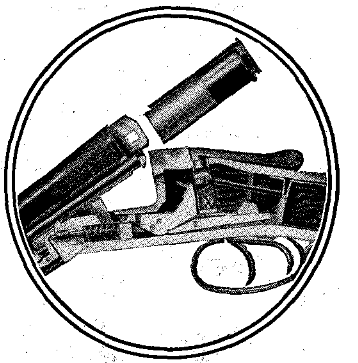
Perhaps one reason for her success lies in her recognition of the limitations of women players. It is this trait that urges her to place little dependence on a fast service, and rarely or never attempt to win points by terrific drives. Of this particular point she says:

> No girl can serve hard enough to win a point from a good player, and there is no use in exhausting oneself in a foolish attempt to knock the cover off the ball; it is better to place the service-ball and be ready to win after the next stroke or two when you have got your opponent out of position.
>
> I think it is best to stick to the hard, placing game and not to try plays that a girl can not play; for instance, I do not know a single girl who can play the net game. There are many girls who try to rush to the net like the best men players, but I have always found that I can pass them almost at will; I only go to the net when I see a chance to win a point with one stroke. I find the best position for a girl is back at the base-line where she can cover the whole court. I play at or behind the base-line nearly all the time, and I always try to return there so that I can command the whole court. No girl is quick and fast enough to "play net."
>
> Really it is senseless for any girl to think that she can play the man's game; she can play as hard as she likes, and still she will never be strong enough to do what the best men do. Personally I think that style of game only keeps back development and wastes strength—like chasing after a ball which it is certain you can not get. I believe in bettering the plays I can make and not attempting the plays or the styles which I can never master.
>
> My game is to play the ball hard and to study my opponent; if her backhand strokes are weak, I play on her backhand, and so on through the game, trying always to draw her out of position that I may shoot the ball down the side-line or across court where she can not get it. If I make her run for every ball, she is not going to return very strongly and she is going to tire before the match is done. Tennis is not just hitting the ball; it is a battle of strength and wits.
>
> I think tennis is good for every girl and that she ought to play whenever a chance offers; there are so many girls who think only of their complexions, and therefore stay about the house in the day or take care that not a ray of sun shall touch their white complexions. These girls are never healthy; they need the running about and quick thinking which tennis gives more than any other game. In other words, they need a complete stirring up. And, as to complexion, I had rather be tanned than not.

GERMANY ADOPTS "BUSINESS AS USUAL"

At the beginning of the war Great Britain took great pride in the fact that she had not let the war afflict her in any material way, and much was made of the slogan, "Business going on as usual." Now, it appears, Germany is resolved to carry this even further. Germany, we are told by a New York *American* correspondent of evident German extraction, is apparently making a national matter of it. Even the news of the new Lille-Warsaw express, making in 30 hours the trip from front to front, is somewhat overshadowed by the report that the city fathers of Berlin have just authorized an issue of bonds to the amount of $75,000,000, to be spent upon public improvements throughout the city, such as new subways, parks, new schools, and playgrounds. Incredible as this seems, at a time when many Germans are declaring their country to be fighting with its back against the wall, and to be the desperate victim of a conspiracy to starve, stifle, and crush its peaceful non-combatants into submission, we are given the definite testimony of the Lord Mayor of Berlin in corroboration, as follows:

> At the beginning of August, immediately after the outbreak of war, things looked quite different. It was as if the whole business organization, so to speak, held its breath. But that was merely a momentary pause. Then all at once we got our bearings and adapted ourselves to the new conditions. And in a few weeks the whole social organism, public and private, was again in full working order. In the first few days the number of unemployed rose from 20,000 to 60,000, a fact that clearly indicates the confusion that at first was prevalent.
>
> However, we then came to grips with the



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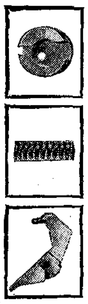

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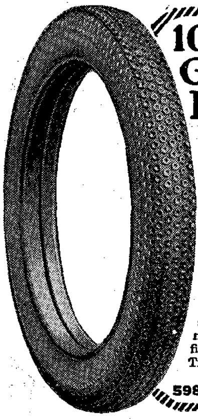

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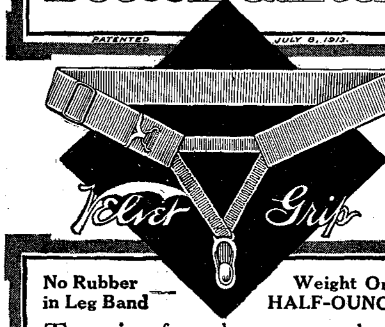
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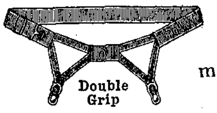

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situation. Our motto was to act in every way precisely as before the war. What we had intended to undertake was undertaken as if there were no war, and what had already been begun was pushed forward to completion.

Thus we have the astonishing fact that so far from being faced with an unemployment problem, there is actually a scarcity of workmen. Berlin has no longer 60,000 unemployed, as in the first days of August, but literally only 3,000.

That is where you see the practical working out of our principle—to keep on working at everything as in time of peace. We are building two large underground lines, which are to be under municipal control.

In addition to these building-operations within the town, there are others on which I do not lay so much stress, because they lie beyond the real area of the city itself. The new western harbor of Berlin is a gigantic undertaking of this nature. It is now almost complete. The larger part of the project, which has cost 40,000,000 marks, has been completed since the war. This harbor is intended to take up the immense traffic created by the Berlin-Stettin Canal. This is the so-called Great Ship Canal, which will make the city of Berlin, as it were, a Baltic port.

A not less important building is the great market-hall in the northwest quarter, which will be the largest hall in the world, and will cost 23,000,000 marks.

THE WAR-CORRESPONDENTS' BATTLE

ROBERT R. McCORMICK and James O'Donnell Bennett, the one a proprietor of, and the other a foremost writer for, the Chicago *Tribune*, parted company in Chicago in July of the year 1914, before war had been declared. Nearly a year later, in the first weeks of June, 1915, they met in Stockholm. During the intervening period the pair, traveling separately, had gone over pretty much all Europe, Mr. McCormick traversing England, France, Austria, Russia, the Balkans, and Greece, while Mr. Bennett passed through England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Russia. Of nine weeks in Russia, we are told, McCormick spent six of them with the Russian troops. Bennett, on the other hand, has spent the greater portion of his time with the Teutonic allies, and marched into Brussels with the German invaders. Both, it is interesting to note, were in Przemysl about the same time, McCormick leaving with the Russian supporting forces, and Bennett entering the day after it was taken by the Bavarians, Austrians, and Silesians. In short, they considered themselves entitled to assume the title of seasoned war-travelers rather than correspondents, and to pose as conscientious and well-informed war-observers. And that was why they were amazed to discover, as they walked across the Scandinavian Peninsula together, that there were many points, some of them points of fact, on which they simply could not agree. Thus it was that they decided to embody their disagreements in a joint confession of incompatibility of ideas on the war, which was sent home as "copy" and subsequently appeared in the columns of *The Tribune.* In this article they describe their conception of the plan as follows:

> Each of us seems to be the possessor of—or to be possest by—intense sympathies and convictions. Sometimes, when our talk waxed warm, each of us surrendered to an impulse to brush aside the other's sympathies as fatuities and his convictions as prejudices. But that did not last long. We tried to play fair. We did not want rhetoric so much as information, and we agreed not to waste time—in Dr. Johnson's phrase—in "talking for victory."
>
> To-day we are shaping our questions and answers into an article, and—so far as we can see—our notes show two men engaged in trying to pass the impassable. Neither of us has convinced the other.
>
> On some important subject, tho, each has occasionally staggered the other by insistence on a point concerning which the listener had to acknowledge that he had known nothing. Each of us believes the other to be a man sufficiently honest to be trusted with a pen. Each in times past has reposed confidence in the other's judgment. But during our trading of questions and answers there have been moments when McCormick has thought Bennett infatuated and Bennett has thought McCormick hopelessly credulous.

Naturally, each accuses the other of being hypnotized by the atmosphere of prejudice in which he has lived for the past weeks, and of having seen only half of the picture, and each is persuaded that his notion of the "enemy's" disposition, situation, and possibilities is far more accurate than the other's. They might have gone on forever believing in each other's gullibility and utterly irreconcilable, had it not been for one important discovery they made which showed them too clearly the manner in which their convictions and the conviction of a nation can be resolved out of nothing. As they express it, in their peculiar twin confession:

> What seems to us most curious and baffling is that in comparing our respective answers we come on sentence after sentence that would fit the state of affairs in all the armies and all the warring nations we have studied. In other words, identical answers are made to some of the questions of both McCormick and Bennett.
>
> What McCormick says about the state of feeling in Russia or the condition of Russian military hospitals Bennett says in the same words about the state of feeling in Germany and the condition of German military hospitals.
>
> Each of us, we are beginning to discover, has a tendency to make the mistake of supposing that certain beautiful and elemental manifestations of devotion and courage that are characteristic of all peoples and armies in war-time are peculiar to the particular people and army with whom he has spent so many wonderful days.
>
> By the same token McCormick regards the phrase "brutal Cossacks" as springing

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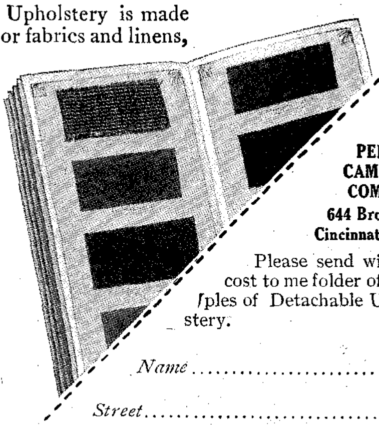

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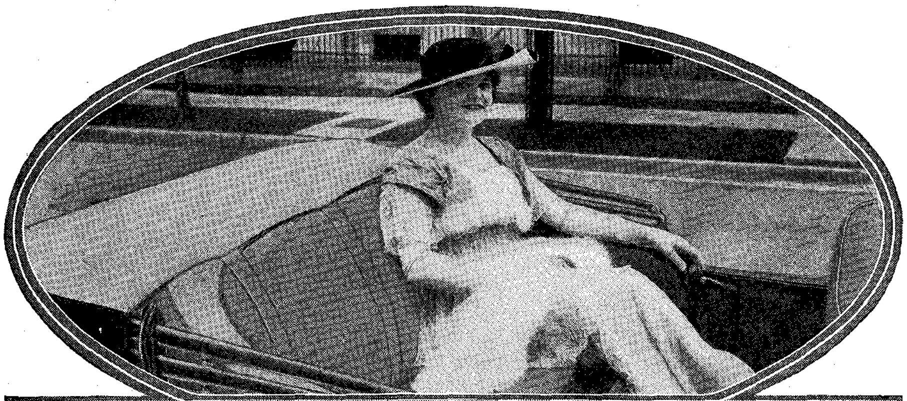
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from ignorance. Bennett considers the words "drunken uhlans" a slander.

Furthermore, we are ready to grant that any man who has seen even so few as 100,000 troops at different points along the various fronts has heard of and seen instances of devotion that may be heard of and seen in every army.

Occasionally, as we talked, impatience found release in the words—directed, we hope, quite impersonally—"The man is mad."

And the upshot of all our talks is the suspicion that there is no such being as a wholly neutral war-correspondent, for the reason, perhaps, that soldiers in the field take so prodigious a hold on the imagination and the affections that even the neutral observer soon comes to believe in and to love the soldiers with whom his lot happens to be cast. In any event, we would rather end by believing that than believe that one of us is altogether fatuous and the other wholly deluded.

How these friendly enemies fared in discussing the larger phases of the war is well exampled in their joint attempt to define the present status of the conflict and prophesy its conclusion.

BENNETT—"From what you learned in Russia, how would you sum up the situation in a nutshell?"

McCORMICK—"The war is won."

BENNETT—"By Russia, you mean?"

McCORMICK—"Exactly."

BENNETT—"Why?"

McCORMICK—"Because the German forty-year plan of campaign, which involved the military conquest of France, has broken down."

BENNETT—"Why has it broken down?"

McCORMICK—"Because Russia struck Germany in the back and pulled her away from the gates of Paris—not once, but twice, in August and in October."

BENNETT—"Granting that your interpretation of what has happened on the east front is sound, how long do you think the war will last?"

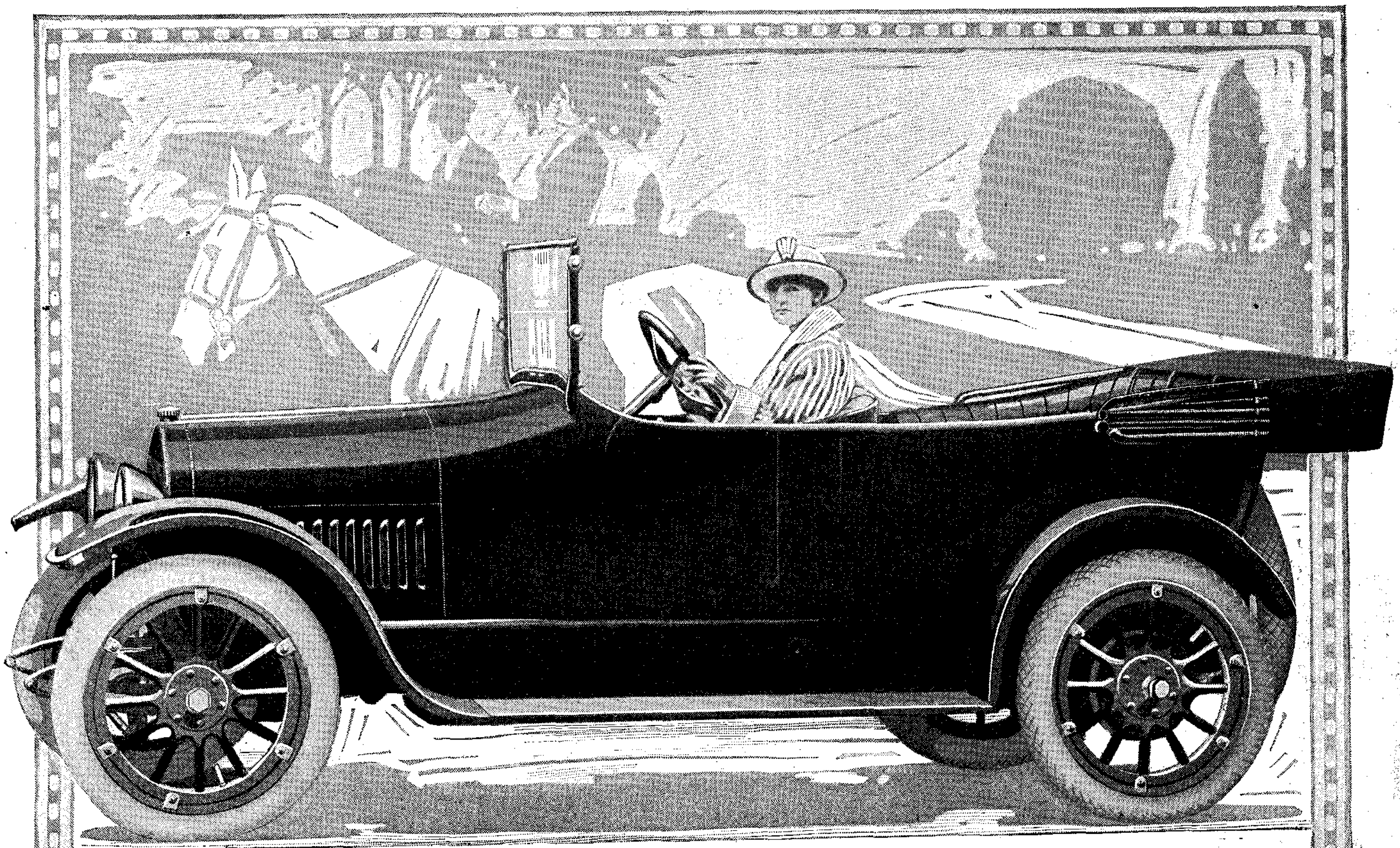
McCORMICK—"About three years at least."

BENNETT—"Why?"

McCORMICK—"Because Germany has made an extraordinary levy *en masse*, and may as a result be able to maintain a military preponderance for that length of time. How long do you think the war will last?"

BENNETT—"The best I dare to hope is that an end may be reached with Russia next autumn, with France toward the close of next winter, and with England, perhaps at the end of a year and a half, perhaps at the beginning of winter after next. But all my guesses are really most indefinite, because the more I see the less confidence I have in prophecies, especially my own prophecies. When the greatest generals of the age do not dare to anticipate, who am I to vaporize? But surely the war will last until the Allies grow weary of beating their heads against the ring of steel and concrete protecting Germany."

From this point the conflict raged on, over the whole face of Europe and in and about the devious intricacies of international diplomacy. It was only in the face of the perils of a discussion of *Weltpolitik* that they turned back, to the discussion of matters of plain fact, on which



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In that one concrete statement you get a glimpse of the marvelous *power* and *flexibility* that characterize this new, small bore, long-stroke, high-duty motor.

Its flexibility completely upsets all the old theories concerning "Fours."

Jackson "34" goes through deep sand as easily as a sharp knife goes through thin paper. It glides up hills like a flying machine. It is fit and eager to tackle anything in the way of roads. It is as *quiet* as it is *powerful* and *flexible*, because every reciprocating part is in perfect "*balance.*"

The New Idea—Balance

Automobile Engineers are just beginning to understand what *balance* in a motor *is*—and how to accomplish it.

Jackson

**"No hill too steep
No sand too deep"**

Jackson Engineers both understand motor "*balance*" and *have* accomplished it.

This motor, at 2700 revolutions per minute, or approximately *55 miles* an hour, shows *no motor vibration.*

You may grasp some idea of the inherent freedom from wear and tear condensed in that statement; but it is impossible to convey by words any adequate estimate of the new type of *smoothness*, power and flexibility revealed in Jackson "34."

Ride—and Compare

Form your impressions of Jackson "34" from riding in it. You owe it to yourself to do this before you buy any car. For in no other way can you get any real appreciation of its amazing value.

Besides motor supremacy—you get comfort, beauty, *complete* equipment, the best in every detail.

Completely Equipped, $985 F. O. B. Jackson.

New Light Weight "Eight"

Jackson Model "348" meets every demand for a high quality, light-weight 5-passenger "Eight." It has the same long-stroke, high duty, balanced type of motor as Model "34." Wheel-base 112 inches—a truly remarkable car in every way.

$1195

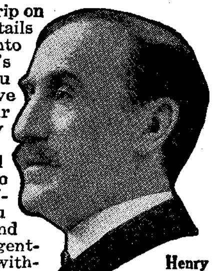
New Seven-Passenger "Eight"

Model 68 Jackson—a big "Eight"—124 inches wheel-base. In comfort, luxury, power, design and equipment it compares with any "eight" at any price. And you get greater value in the Jackson "Eight."

$1685

See the local Jackson dealer and remember, the urgent demand for all Jackson models suggests the expediency of an early visit.

Jackson Automobile Company, 1318 East Main St., Jackson, Mich.



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they were as unable to come to an agreement as upon many an abstraction. Their dialog follows:

BENNETT—"And to get back to the soldiers, I want to ask you a question about equipment. In one of your articles I read this: 'The Russian company field-kitchen is a model for all other armies.' Do I quote you accurately?"

MCCORMICK—"Sure."

BENNETT—"Is it surrounded by a glycerin-bath?"

MCCORMICK—"No."

BENNETT—"Is it arranged in compartments, so that several kinds of food can be prepared over one fire, or is it on the primitive principle of a gipsy kettle?"

MCCORMICK—"It is the original military soup-kettle on wheels."

BENNETT—"Not elaborate, then?"

MCCORMICK—"No."

BENNETT—"Are there riveted to it bronze plates lettered with instructions as to the preparation of various kinds of food?"

MCCORMICK—"I don't know. But what are these questions leading up to? What are you wanting to get at?"

BENNETT—"I have got at what I wanted. I'm through."

MCCORMICK—"Well, I'm not. The truth is, the German requires much more luxury in the field than the Russian does. Thus, when the Germans adopted the Russian field-kitchen they had to elaborate it to their standard of living. On the same principle, when our Army adopts the field-kitchen, we shall have to have something more nearly complete than the Germans have."

BENNETT—"You will be a long time devising it."

MCCORMICK—"You miss my point. What I am trying to make you understand is that the Russian can thrive and be happy on food that would cause a strike in an American sweat-shop."

BENNETT—"I never was taught that an ill-nourished soldier was a better soldier."

MCCORMICK—"Missing the point again. I don't mean that the Russian ration is bad food. I don't mean bad food. I mean simple food. And you know as well as I that the army that can get on with the least is the most effective army. How about the relative weight of the German and Russian kitchen?"

BENNETT—"Oh, the German is much heavier."

MCCORMICK—"That is a very serious handicap."

BENNETT—"Is it true, what I have more than once heard, that Russian military-hospitals are short of chloroform and the various toxins? I don't know this, but our colleague, 'Sam' Blythe, was emphatic about it."

MCCORMICK—"It isn't true. The Russians, like the Germans, don't use anesthetics to the extent the Americans do. They have all they need for the cases they think require anesthetics. All that is made in Warsaw."

BENNETT—"And toxins?"

MCCORMICK—"They have those in Warsaw."

BENNETT—"How long can Russia keep it up?"

MCCORMICK—"Oh, forever. Ah! of course that's a rhetorical answer, and I don't mean it. But, to the best of my belief they don't contemplate an offensive for at least one year, and I know that their ammunition-contracts are made for a minimum of three years. I don't mean that all contracts are made for that period, but the output of big factories working twenty-four hours a day has been purchased for that period, with the option of renewal."

BENNETT—"How about the food-supply for the civil population in Russia?"

MCCORMICK—"I discovered no signs of alarm. How is it in Germany?"

BENNETT—"Given the present conditions, the situation could not be more satisfactory. I have been in at least twenty German cities, large and small, and I found no evidences of want. You can still eat more than is good for you in Germany for 2 marks (50 cents). And what do you make of this fact? Of all the warring Powers, Germany is the only one that has not had to waste time and heartache over the drink-problem. Think of that, man!—a nation that can say, 'In our time of stress we have not to deal with drunkenness.' As to pauperism—I don't mean poverty—but as to pauperism, Germany can say the same thing. It's wonderful, and it is beautiful."

There is one country that no war-argument can enter with safety, and that is Belgium. Whether intentionally or not, Belgium and her sorrows are not once mentioned in this dialog. The only approach to it comes in the consideration of Poland's plight, which is discust in the concluding paragraphs:

MCCORMICK—"Are the conquest of a civilized people and the blotting out of its racial or its national institutions justified on the principle of discipline, organization, and '*Kultur*'?"

BENNETT—"Absolutely yes. That's history; that's civilization."

MCCORMICK—"Do you believe that this is the opinion held in Germany?"

BENNETT—"Yes."

MCCORMICK—"Then what application of this view do you make in regard to our country?"

BENNETT—"We do our work in the world, or we perish from it. Otherwise why cumber we the ground?"

MCCORMICK—"I don't know but what that's right, tho not precisely in the way you mean."

BENNETT—"Knowing your sympathies as I do, I don't want to seem to ask an insolent question. But do you feel that the mass of the Russian soldiery fight with the inspiration of a clear and lofty national ideal, or because they are impelled by a superstition, or, if you want to put it another way, because they are impelled by a childlike adoration? I refer to the peasants' cult of the Czar. Now, what is your view?"

MCCORMICK—"The Slavs have a right to govern themselves. For that right they are laying down their lives. That is my answer."

BENNETT—"Do you want to see Russia win as Russia or only because she is one of the Allies, and therefore of use in a cause with which we are all more or less sympathetic—I mean the cause of England—a cause which we all understand better, perhaps, than we understand the cause of Germany?"

MCCORMICK—"I repeat, the Slavs have a right to govern themselves. Furthermore, Russia is the only potential friend of the

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A Willard Battery is not handsome in appearance; it looks more like a "black box filled with tar" than a jewel case.

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It is possible to cheapen battery quality in many ways—but these wise car builders know that it is dangerous.

They agree with us that saving a few cents here and there is poor compensation for weak lights and a stalled engine.

A few of the many points of battery quality are explained at the right. Be sure your battery measures up to these standards.

For complete information write for booklets mentioned below.

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"Your Storage Battery, What It Is and How To Get the Most Out Of It," has helped thousands of car owners to reduce the cost of battery maintenance and avoid battery troubles.

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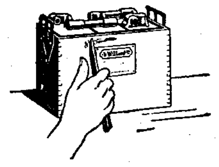
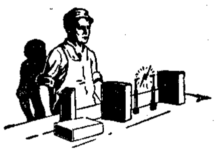
There are some real opportunities open for men who have the expert knowledge and complete facilities to give the kind of service demanded by Willard standards



Hard or Soft?

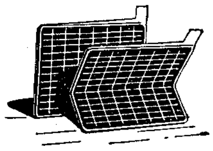
Willard battery boxes are made of oak so hard it dulls the edge of ordinary tools. They are grooved together and fastened by a hard maple dowel at the corners. Even the screws are lead coated to make them acid-proof. Soft wood and inferior workmanship would cost us a little less, but would cost you a good deal more in the end.



Tested by Lightning

The hard rubber jars in Willard Batteries are tested by an electric current of 24,000 volts. No weak spot or imperfection can escape it.

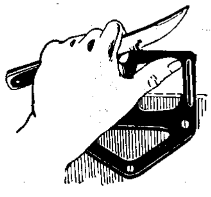
They are also tested to a tensile strength of 3,600 pounds to the square inch. We could buy jars of half the strength that would *look* just as well; we could omit expensive tests. But leaky, broken jars would be the result.



Not "Easy to Bend"

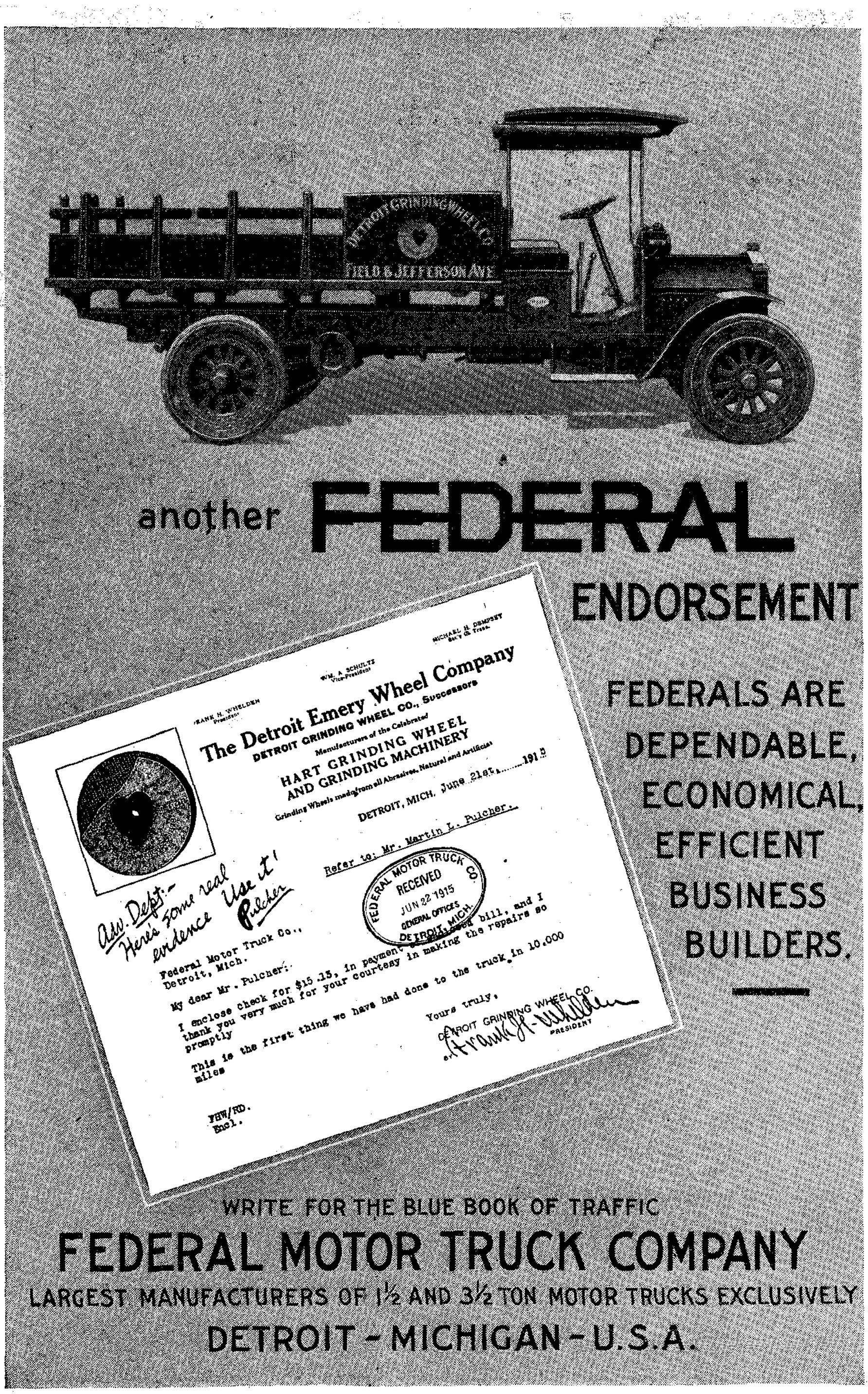
These lead "grids" are the frames of the plates that store the energy. They are stiffened by antimony, the "tempering metal." It costs more than lead, but "easy-to-bend" plates are short-lived and the batteries in which they are used soon "go dead."

The grid is filled with a paste of lead oxides. And nothing plays a bigger part in battery quality than the purity of these oxides. Cheap oxides are hard to detect—but are mighty apt to be found where cheap battery boxes and cheap jars are used.



What's Under the Paint?

Cut the handles of a Willard Battery, and you'll find a thick coating of pure lead under the paint. Under the lead is copper and under the copper, steel. That's a sample of the extreme care used to make all metal parts of Willard Batteries proof against corrosion. Such care is not used in making cheap batteries.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This is the first thing we have had done to the truck in 10,000 miles

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United States whose victory, as such, could be followed by no aggression against us."

On that answer, which Bennett declared enigmatical, we paused, feeling rather futile, rather like two little Rollos, who had been painstakingly trying to illuminate each other's minds.

ORTHOGRAPHIC HASHISH

WE reproduced in these columns not long ago some wild attempts on the part of correspondents to write out the difficult address of "United States Geodetic and Coast Survey," as a sample of the obstacles that such errors place in the way of the postal authorities. One postmaster has since contributed to *The Postal Record* a list of similar puzzlers in the way of wildly addrest envelops and luridly written letters addrest to the authorities themselves. He writes from "Station A," Pueblo, Colorado:

> The following verbatim copy of a letter received at the Pueblo post-office some time since would seem to indicate that there are patrons of this office that can handle the English language without gloves:
>
> "Dear master—I come pray for ask if this week or last if you leaved any package or paper in home N 175 South av why about 3 months not received letters. i leaved in other home received alone Regested letters so i afried here. I to pray you give me anser envelopped. i see received not your anser i come to speak front you."
>
> Here is an order which explains itself: "Pleas dot regstard leter to my frau Sin"; and this a verbal request with just a tinge of poetry attached: "Plees meister, put this in ther rageester."
>
> Carriers and clerks often run across some queer addresses. A letter directed, "Entered as second-class mail matter Pueblo, Colo.," was promptly delivered to the editor of the local Italian newspaper. Here are some in which the spelling could be improved upon: "In cair O. F. Miniguam Hospetal"; "Heat Orphange Sacud"; "heart cears Orpohange." (The latter two are intended for "Sacred Heart Orphanage.")
>
> There are some names, both proper and common, which seem to be especially difficult for foreigners to negotiate. Some years ago I saw a statement that a clerk in the Chicago post-office had a list of one hundred and eighty-nine different ways he had seen Chicago spelled, a sample of which was "Cheechicho." I have the Minnequa Hospital on my route, at which place a great many foreigners receive treatment. Any address which comes into the office with an "m," an "n," a "q," and an "a" in it is thrown to me. I have a list of nearly one hundred ways I have seen "Minnequa" spelled and my list of "Hospital" is not far behind. Let me give you a few examples: "M n w gnu," "Avinequa," "Minekra," "Mimequhaa," "Minne-occo," "Minen Gova," "Minneyuee," "Minnew Eque," "Minnegute," "Minurgule," "Hossinspital," "Ospetalo," "H spidale," "Hosyitul," "Chospital," "Hochspitall," "Hospild," "Hose Pitle," "Soospetale," "O. H. Spital." Pueblo is not easy to spell, and I have just about "fifty-seven varieties" on my list. "Ceabalow," "Piepto," "Pezlo," "Populo," "Pojeblo," are samples. Occasionally I have

seen it spelled "Pueblo." "Buelah" stalls a good many, mostly Americans. Look at these oddities: "Blula," "Beutik," "Bhulela," "Behular," "Bully," "Beauleau," "Bullmore," "Beaulhare."

But not all the orthographic oddities go to the postal authorities. In proof of this, the writer admits that the following communication from some "mute, inglorious" George Cohan came to him through nonprofessional channels:

> Sir. I have perceived that you are a publisher and I send you copies of 4 of my songs for to see if you appreciate them. I have written 22 songs and not one of them has ever been published. The copies I sent you can't hardly be classed as samples. If you appreciate the copies I sent you I send some more. I will relate here some of the titles of my songs. Mrs. Bear nursing her Cubs. How goldseeking Jack was deceived by a panther's yellow eyes. The lady that I called a walking heaven. The joy of plucking violet flowers. The perfect beauty of my imaginary pretty Isabel. The dudes egotism and foppery. Mormon women pulling the plough. These are about all the titles and I think my songs are as good as could be written and I have tried to make every ending word of a line rhyme as close as possible and I have tried to use words the most suitable for smooth singing. For each song I give the explanation account of the inspiration and also Air marks for to show where to use the Air. I guess you can read my songs allright the lines are broken and dropped down. I give you here the explanation of the inspiration of the copies which I sent you. My blighted Rocky mountain home was inspired from the story of prospectors who found an old man lying dead in a cabin holding the picture of a pretty woman. The song relates all facts that is proper to know.
>
> My Angel Mabels scandal and my woes is a true romance which occurred in Pueblo.
>
> A sad lonely lovesick bachelor is a true account of a bachelor who lived in Arkansaw and I'll give you full explanations if you desire it. I have not the space here.

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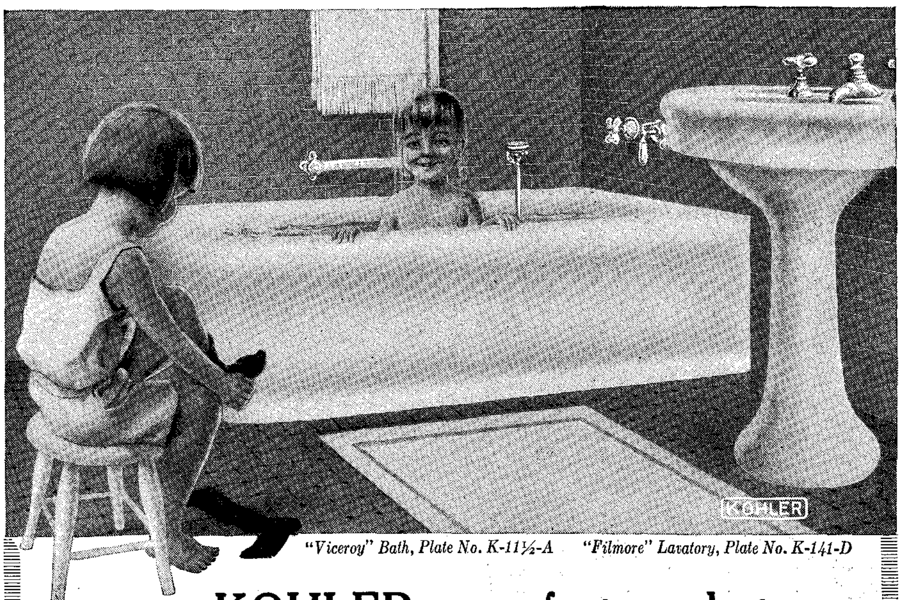

"Viceroy" Bath, Plate No. K-11½-A "Filmore" Lavatory, Plate No. K-141-D

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Kohler Enamel has a smooth, white surface; the color is uniform, and it lasts a lifetime. Easily and quickly cleaned, lightened housework is added to its other advantages.

Why you should select KOHLER WARE

KOHLER bathtubs are real *one-piece* construction. The hygienic value of this design is beyond question. No old-style or sectional, unhygienic patterns in the Kohler line.

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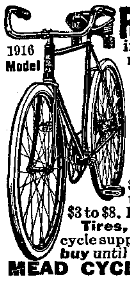

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE RISING COST OF FOOD IN EUROPE

FROM data recently at hand a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* finds there has been in Europe "a general rise in prices as a result of the war, with marked advances in flour and sugar."

He uses information obtained through the consular service, as embodied in a report compiled for the Department of Labor. The report covers mainly the period from August to December. It shows that the first effect of the war was the same throughout Europe—"a sharp rise in prices, due mainly to panic and uncertainty." In some countries legislative measures were at once taken to check this tendency. After the lapse of two weeks the first panic was over, and, except in the actual war-zone, prices began to fall, but after an interval "they again took an upward turn." Points brought out in the report include the following:

"Potatoes were one of the few articles which showed a fall in most countries. Meat increased very little in many places. Flour, on the other hand, showed decided changes. Russia is the greatest wheat-exporting country in Europe, and the war practically shut off its foreign markets. A result of this was a drop in the cost of flour in Moscow. In Germany and Austria the rise was marked, amounting in Germany to 25 per cent. by December and to 34 per cent. in the following month. In Vienna the increase was 82 per cent. by January. In Great Britain flour had advanced 33 per cent. by February.

"Sugar prices showed marked differences. In France the best sugar-beet fields lie in the northern part, which was early invaded, and sugar rose sharply in consequence. Germany and Russia export sugar, so that in Berlin and Moscow there was little change in price. England imports its entire supply, and the price rose 70 per cent. in London.

"Administrative and legislative measures to check the rise in the cost of necessaries were very generally taken. Denmark, Egypt, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Spain, and Turkey prohibited the exportation of practically all foodstuffs. France, Norway, and Sweden placed a ban on certain articles, and Holland put an embargo on cheese and butter. Fixing maximum prices was a common measure. To some extent it was used by every country included in the report, altho in Great Britain and Sweden so little use was made of this measure that these countries might be excepted."

FOREIGN SELLING OF OUR SECURITIES

Close observers of stock and bond operations in June and early July were convinced that Europe, and especially Great Britain, were selling our high-class securities in large quantities. John Moody in his *Magazine* exprest his belief that this liquidation would "continue for a considerable time to come," adding:

"For the first time since the war opened the English are finding that it will be necessary for all classes to make big financial sacrifices in order to carry on the conflict on the enormous scale and at the vast expense which is necessary. The selling of American railroad and other bonds, which has now increased to such a large scale in London, was not anything of a factor in the early days of the war. Unquestionably in August, and for months thereafter, and also intermittently throughout the winter, the English have been selling American securities, but the great mass of those heretofore sold have been either speculative issues which had been bought for temporary holding, or had been the property of people whose resources were more or less limited, and who found it necessary to let go of their investments in order to take care of other home obligations. The selling which has now commenced, on the other hand, is that of the great bulk of rich investors, who under ordinary circumstances seldom if ever sell anything. The bonds now coming out are those which were bought to put in strong boxes and to hold until maturity.

"It is not because these rich English investors are financially embarrassed that they are selling these securities, but simply because these are the only securities which have a good market and can be promptly realized on. Such investors no doubt have to a very large extent already sold all or most of their home securities, and other securities representing properties on the Continent of Europe. They have not sold all of the latter because of the lack of markets, but they certainly have liquidated all that they could find a reasonable market for. The selling of such securities is due to the absolute necessity of British investors coming to the aid of their Government, and subscribing for the enormous new British war-loan. This new loan has been cleverly devised for the very purpose of bringing this investment capital out. Instead of its being a short-term note, paying a liberal rate of interest, but which is not especially attractive to the permanent investor, the Government has created a ten-year obligation. The average Englishman logically reasons that a ten-year loan, backed up by the British nation, is bound to be absolutely good regardless of the vicissitudes which may happen to the country during the next two or three years.

The investor reasons that even tho the Government is obliged to raise still more capital and put out further loans, and that therefore these bonds may for a time depreciate, yet ultimately their value will be restored and the principal will become a part of the permanent Government debt, which of course will have the credit of the British nation back of it. While these British investors know that they could hold nothing better than high-grade American securities, they also know that the best high-grade American issues do not yield much more than 4½ per cent., while the new British loan yields this amount. The relatively high rate of interest offered to Englishmen in the new war-loan is the bait which naturally attracts them regardless of any patriotic motives.

"This being the case, we in this country must look forward to a situation where the British investment market will entirely fade away, so far as the purchase of further American investment securities is concerned, and we must expect, if the war continues another year, that in the meanwhile American bonds will continue to come out of the strong boxes of the English people and be distributed in this country."

THE "ODD-LOT MAN" BECOMES THE AVERAGE MAN

The wide, and rapidly widening, stock-ownership of railroads in the United States has become a familiar fact in railway and financial circles for some years. More and more do shares in railways become widely scattered. How small the average individual holding has in consequence become, few persons outside these circles probably know. Not until recently was any attempt made to determine the total number of stockholders or the average number of shares held for all roads. But the Bureau of Railway Economics has now compiled such information from the reports of the railroads to the Commerce Commission and presents it in a table. According to *The Wall Street Journal* the Bureau found that on June 30, 1914, the stock of all the railroads, $8,685,764,125 in amount, was held by 622,284 persons of record. Some duplication doubtless exists because of the ownership by one person of shares in several roads. The average par amount of stock held per stockholder was found to be $13,958. As a matter of fact, however, "the actual average holding for individuals must be considerably smaller, because of the large blocks of railroad stock held by railroads." Thus the latest complete published statistics of the commission, those for the year to June 30, 1913, showed that of a total stock issue of $8,610,611,327, no less than $3,488,487,570 was held by the railroads. The writer proceeds to say on this point:

"If the figures be taken which fairly represent railroad-ownership of stocks on June 30, 1914, and subtracted from the gross total issue of that date, the net amount of stock in the hands of the public becomes $5,197,276,555. If the total number of roads be subtracted from the total number of stockholders, on the assumption that every railroad is a stockholder, the average par value of individual holdings becomes $8,369, or a fraction more than 83 shares.

"This result can not be regarded as strictly accurate either, for, aside from the duplication mentioned above, it is a fact that many railroads own stock in more than one other railroad. But this factor of error can not be a large one. At any rate, the figure is extremely close to the average 'block' of railroad stock, regardless of whether the owner thereof owns 'blocks' in more than one railroad. It establishes beyond doubt the fact that the imaginary average railroad stockholder is an 'odd-lot man.'"

DO AMERICANS SAVE AS THEY SHOULD?

That ours is an extravagant age and America an extravagant country has been so often asserted and followed by warnings that A. W. Douglas in the New York *Times Annalist* has undertaken a reply, in which he shows that, while it is true that we are spending more than men and women spent in a former generation, we are also producing more, and that is the vital matter. He notes how much concern there is in the daily press and the financial world over supposed extravagance and lack of thrift, and how prevalent are dire forebodings of the fate of those who fail to take due thought of the morrow, all of which "are equally futile, for they get nowhere, as they offer only destructive criticism unmixed with constructive suggestion."

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He does not deny that the present generation is spending more than the preceding one, but "whether it is saving less is entirely a different question." Sufficient statistics are not available, and to be of value the figures would need to cover the activities of the entire economic world.

Savings-bank deposits are increasing in some sections and decreasing in others, but this is largely due to local conditions. One source of difficulty arises when one's attention is confined entirely to savings-bank deposits. Checking accounts by individuals are quite as much in point, provided it can be shown that the average balances show a tendency to increase. Again, there is the steady growth in life-insurance policies, "which are probably the best-known forms of enforced savings." Further to be reckoned with is hoarding, "for hoarding has been the natural practise of the elemental man since money and precious jewels were first known." Hoarding among the working class, and especially those in domestic service, is "much larger than is generally believed," and is commonly due to "lack of knowledge of financial ways, and an elemental distrust of banks." It prevails, to a much greater extent among women than men, and among the foreign-born than among native Americans. The writer's comments on the subject continue:

> "The spread of intelligence regarding financial matters must gradually give place to the savings-bank habit. For habit it is very largely. The postal savings-banks have made good their title to existence. In the main the habit of saving is growing, despite the fact that the last ten months have been the worst possible period in which correctly to estimate a tendency of such nature.
>
> "The whole American nation has consciously and determinedly risen to a higher plane of living, and all advice about going back to the frugal ways of our fathers is about as relevant and pertinent as recommending that we discard electric lights for tallow candles. Those who have taken pains to investigate the subject in detail know full well that it is quite possible to live very cheaply if we be content with the methods of living that sufficed in a past generation. It is not so much a question of the high cost of living as related to necessities merely, but that civilization brings with it an increase of wants and equally a growth of desires for more and better things that inevitably add to our expenses. The mere sanitary appliances that bring us health, happiness, and comfort were entirely unknown half a century ago.
>
> "Nor is mere spending alone in itself an evidence of extravagance, for with increased costs have come increased purchasing-power and wealth, even tho it be true that prices are apt to climb faster than salaries and wages. The great sale of automobiles is the usual argument advanced in illustration of the extravagance of the present day. The indictment is but partly true and was made against pianos when first they were introduced. Annually some $55,000,000 to $60,000,000 are still spent on pianos, which are certainly unproductive investments. Yet they furnish a basis for a great industry, and are accepted as one of the natural accompaniments of an advancing civilization.
>
> "So it is fast proving with automobiles, only they have a distinct economic value in themselves, as has every method of quickened communication.
>
> "There is also lost sight of the homely fact that the average man spends about so much of his income, and if he spends this now, and a little more than usual, on automobiles, it is one of those excesses that will in time take care of itself."

THE THIRD LARGEST OF OUR INDUSTRIES

tatistics of the extraordinary growth the automobile industry in this country iave been presented in *The Wall Street Journal*. This industry is now the third gest in the country. Depression due to war seems not to have injured it thus n fact, as to trucks at least, the war has a help. Coincident with the growth he business has been a reduction in the verage cost of cars and trucks. The verage price of a car is now about $980. Over half the cars produced sell for less n $700. Altho this industry emerged a time of panic in the closing years of last century, and has gone through a riod of marked inflation in business, as l as the panic of 1907, and the first nths of the great war, progress has been continuous, each year recording a larger production, larger investments in plant, and heavier pay-rolls. Following are figures resented in the article referred to:

"The production of cars this year is stimated at 515,000 with a total value of close to a half-billion dollars. There are 450 car manufacturers and an aggregate of 1,500,000 automobiles now registered in the United States. The following table hows statistically the growth of the mobile industry since the opening of century, a period which practically rs the life of the manufacture of the mobile in the country:

	1914	1910	1900
of mfrs.	450	350	15
duction	515,000	130,000	4,000
es of cars	$485,000,000	$250 000 000	$5,000,000
rts of cars	35,000,000	11,200,000	150,000
mestic consumption	450,000,000	238,800,000	4,850,000

"The development of the low-priced car has been the factor which has placed the American automobile in foreign countries. xports of automobiles in the fiscal year nded June was $26,574,574 compared with 21,550,139 no longer ago than 1912. Including automobile engines, tires, and parts, the exports of our motor-car industry n the last fiscal year ran to $40,000,000. Table of our foreign trade in automobiles or the past three years follows:

	Exports		*Imports*	
	No.	*Value*	*No.*	*Value*
1914	29,090	$26,574,574	300	$620,493
1913	25,286	26,012,934	748	1,759,380
1912	21,757	21,550,139	963	2,134,181

"The above figures are for automobiles solely, and do not include the exports of parts for automobiles, which last year amounted to $6,624,232, in 1913 to $5,240,9, and in 1912 to $4,107,155. Decreasing mports have accompanied increasing exports. Imports of automobiles were cut to lmost a quarter in the three years above mentioned. It was the expensive car that was imported in years gone by, but the American buyer now has a plentiful assortment of high-priced home-made cars from which to choose.

"The growth of the American autoobile industry has meant a great boom o skilled workers. It has never been estimated what the total wages paid in the industry are, but there are approximately 225,000 men in the factories, and it is figured that 47 per cent. of the cost of automobiles is in the labor. In addition are the salesmen, repair workers, and ountless others whose livelihood directly or indirectly depends on the motor-car industry. Some 200,000 clocks for automobiles are made every year, and one company in a single year has used the hides of over a half a million cattle. Then there are the tires, of which about 5,000,000 are manufactured annually, and the electric appliances.

"In short, there has never been an industry which so rapidly reached the size

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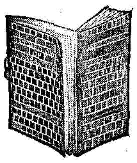

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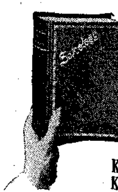

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al-lay′, 1 a-lē′; 2 ă-lā′, *vt.* [AL-LAYED′; AL-LAY′ING.] **1.** To calm the violence or reduce the intensity of; relieve; soothe. **2.** To lay to rest; pacify; calm. **3†.** To lay aside; put down; overthrow; annul. [< A-² + AS. *lecgan*, lay.]

Syn.: abate, alleviate, appease, assuage, calm, compose, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, mollify, pacify, palliate, quiet, reduce, relieve, soften, soothe, still, tranquilize. To *allay* is to lay to rest, *quiet*, or *soothe* that which is excited. To *alleviate* is to lighten a burden. We *allay* suffering by using means to *soothe* and *tranquilize* the sufferer; we *alleviate* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; we *allay* rage or panic; we *alleviate* poverty, but do not *allay* it. *Pacify*, directly from the Latin, and *appease*, from the Latin through the French, signify to bring to peace; to *mollify* is to soften; to *mitigate* is to make mild; we *mollify* a harsh disposition or temper, *mitigate* rage or pain. To *calm*, *quiet*, or *tranquilize* is to make still; *compose*, to adjust to a calm and settled condition; to *soothe* (originally to assent to, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. We *allay* excitement, *appease* a tumult, *calm* agitation, *compose* our feelings or countenance, *pacify* the quarrelsome, *quiet* the boisterous or clamorous, *soothe* grief or distress. Compare ALLEVIATE.—Ant.: agitate, arouse, excite, fan, kindle, provoke, rouse, stir, stir up.

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and importance of automobile-manufacturing. In the process many companies have fallen by the wayside, and in the past two years the mortality has been especially heavy, forty-two companies having been prostrated, but on the whole the failures have been relatively small compared with the size of the industry and its phenomenally rapid growth."

SPICE OF LIFE

The Reason.—CUSTOMER—"Your cream is very good."

CLERK—"It ought to be. I just whipt it."—*Life.*

A Necessity.—"Baseball," says a Big League magnate, "is the public's luxury." The small boy will disagree with him, a luxury being something you can do without.—*Puck.*

The Criterion.—"Them was nice folk you waited on, Mamie, ain't they?"

"No, no, dear! Appearances is deceitful. They didn't have no charge-account. Paid cash for everything."—*Judge.*

Life's Bitterness.—"Hints on courtship abound. Every magazine will tell you how to win a wife. Anybody will gladly post you on the etiquette of love-making."

"What's on your mind?"

"But after a man marries he has to shift completely for himself."—*Pittsburg Post.*

In Ioway.—Mildred Halsey gave a piano-recital in her studio over the Kleinert meat-market last evening. She had quite a crowd present to see how three St. Louis piano-lessons had improved her. They found a great change in her. Miss Halsey wore a filmy dress, very stylish, high-heeled shoes, and a gold-looking bangle in her hair that clinked when she shook her head. It was all new to Delhi and created much talk among the music-lovers present. She played half a dozen pieces by old German masters better known in New York than here. She got her biggest rise, tho, when she knocked out "Hitchie Koo," for a turkey-trot that was enjoyed by everybody. Larson Keller, however, stept on the train of Mrs. Cyrus Perkins Walker, wife of the mayor. It was him and Constable Brown who rolled down the stairs. The trial comes up to-morrow.—*The Delhi Bazoo.*

Piqued.—Uncle Ozias Pike cleared his throat, shifted his quid, seized his chance to get a word in edgewise and began,

"About the war—"

A murmur of protest checked him. But again he began,

"About the war—"

When a dozen determined men draw in breath with a hissing sound, such as the snake makes before it strikes, you know what it means. Uncle Ozias knew what it meant. But he did not lack courage. Again seizing his moment, he exclaimed,

"About the war——"

"Shet up about the war!"

"Shet up about it yerselves," shouted Uncle Ozias in return. "About—th'—war'ntee — deed — them — Smith — gals — wuz — t'— giv' — ye — on — th'— skulehus — lot — they — won't — giv' — ye — none — goll — durn — ye — an' — sarves — ye — right!"—*Judge.*

Not Crowded.—COASTING SKIPPER (to interviewer)—"Yus. From your papers you'd think the sea round the coast was full of German submarines. But it ain't so reely. W'y, sometimes we goes for as much as a nour without seein' p'raps more than one of 'em."—*Cartoon.*

A Fair Start.—"Why do you object to my marrying your daughter?"

"Because you can't support her in the style to which she has been accustomed all her life."

"How do you know I can't? I can start her on bread-and-milk, same as you did!" —*Tit-Bits.*

Expensive Seance.—"I'm awfully sorry that my engagements prevent my attending your charity concert, but I shall be with you in spirit."

"Splendid! And where would you like your spirit to sit? I have tickets here for half a guinea, a guinea, and thirty shillings."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

Awful Fate.—"If you are not in khaki by the 20th, I shall cut you dead," wrote a patriotic young Englishwoman to her lover. The militancy of it lost nothing in its translation by a German correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette:*

"If you are not in khaki by the 20th I shall hack you to death (*hacke ich dich zum Tode*)."—*Springfield Republican.*

A Low Trick.—A wounded soldier explained his grievance to his nurse.

"You see, old Smith was next me in the trenches. Now, the bullet that took me in the shoulder and laid me out went into 'im and made a bit of a flesh-wound in his arm. Of course I'm glad he wasn't 'urt bad. But he's stuck to my bullet and given it his girl. Now, I don't think that's fair. I'd a right to it. I'd never give a girl o' mine a second-'and bullet."—*Kansas City Star.*

The Compleat Miser.—J. F. Hartz, of Detroit, the doyen of the American Surgical Trade Association, said at the fiftieth annual convention in New York:

"The war has kited the price of carbolic acid up to $1.65 a pound—it sold before the war at 9 cents a pound. The hospitals that use carbolic now have to be as economical and sparing as old Josh Lee.

"Old Josh Lee was a miser, and he breakfasted every morning on oatmeal. To save fuel, he cooked his week's supply of oatmeal on Sundays. This supply, by the time Saturday came round, was pretty stiff and tough and hard to down.

"One Saturday morning old Josh found his oatmeal particularly unappetizing. It had a crust on it like iron. He took a mouthful of the cold, stiff mixture—then he half rose, thinking he'd have to cook himself some eggs.

"But he hated to give in. He hated to waste that oatmeal. So he took out the whisky-bottle, poured a generous glass, and setting it before his plate, he said:

"'Now, Josh, if you eat that oatmeal you'll get this whisky; and if you don't you won't.'

"The oatmeal was hard to consume, but Josh, with his eye on the whisky, managed it. Then, when the last spoonful was gone, he grinned broadly, poured the whisky back into the bottle again, and said:

"'Josh, my son, I fooled you that time, you old idiot!'"—*Washington Star.*

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To join the brimming river;
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Thankless Perjury.—The Bride—"I hate having to thank those horrid Smiths for that awful tea-set. It seems sinful to lie for the sake of people one doesn't like."—*Life.*

Came Back.—Village Storekeeper (as pastor executes a masterly retreat from his store)—"Dinged old hypocrite! This is the same lead quarter I put in the collection last Sunday!"—*Judge.*

A New Burden.—Cawker—"I've had another addition to my family since I saw you last."

Cumso—"You don't say! Boy or girl?"

Cawker—"Son-in-law."—*Puck.*

Courtesy Returned.—Gallant Passenger—"Won't you take my seat, madam?"

Embarrassed Beneficiary—"Oh, I thank you so much! I'll take the seat with pleasure, but I don't want you to stand up."—*Argonaut.*

No. 978,422.—The Rector—"What would be your idea of the best way to spread the gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth?"

Fair and Frivolous Parishoner—"How would it do to put a Bible in every Ford car, doctor?"—*Puck.*

Mother's Joy.—"Won't your mother be mad when she sees how you tore your clothes?"

"I guess not so very. Ma'll have lots of fun huntin' up cloth to match an' puttin' in a patch so people can hardly notice it."—*Puck.*

A Pearl Among Women.—"My husband has found a way by which he says I am of the greatest help to him in his literary work."

"How nice that must be for you, my dear. But how are you able to do it?"

"As soon as I see him at his desk I go into another room and keep perfectly quiet until he has finished."—*New York Globe.*

One Way Out.—A short time back, while a certain general was inspecting a regiment just about to depart for new quarters, he asked a young subaltern what would be his next order if he was in command of a regiment passing over a plain in a hostile country, and he found his front blocked by artillery, a brigade of cavalry on his right flank, and a morass on his left, while his retreat was cut off by a large body of infantry.

"Halt! Order arms, ground arms, kneel down, say your prayers!" replied the subaltern.—*Tit-Bits.*

Tactfully Planned.—Wife—"Here are some household bills, dear, that came in to-day."

Husband—"Hang it! Why can't you wait until I've had my dinner?"

Wife—"I was going to give you my own bills then."—*Puck.*

Sorrow's Cup Full.—"Why so sad and downcast?"

"My wife has threatened to leave me."

"Cheer up; women are always threatening something like that, but they hardly ever do it."

"That's what I was thinking."—*Houston Post.*

Full Speed Ahead.—He was the slowest boy on earth, and had been sacked at three places in two weeks, so his parents had apprenticed him to a naturalist. But even he found him slow. It took him two hours to give the canaries their seed, three to stick a pin through a dead butterfly, and four to pick a convolvulus. The only point about him was that he was willing.

"And what," he asked, having spent a whole afternoon changing the goldfishes' water, "shall I do now, sir?" The naturalist ran his fingers through his locks.

"Well, Robert," he replied at length, "I think you might now take the tortoise out for a run."—*Christian Register.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

August 10.—Berlin claims a successful air-raid of the east coast of England this morning, in which war-ships on the Thames and docks near London are bombarded.

August 11.—French aviators bombard Zweibrücken and St. Ingbert, in the Palatinate.

August 14.—Reports of activities in France are concerned wholly with mining-operations by which Allied gains are made between the Oise and Moselle, and in the Bagatelle region. French airmen bombard the German parking area for motors and aircraft in the Spada valley, Lorraine.

August 16.—London reports that the English towns of Parton, Whitehaven, and Harrington are bombarded by a German submarine from the Irish Sea.

IN THE EAST

August 10.—Constantinople declares that fresh Allied divisions numbering 50,000 men recently thrown ashore above Ari Burnu, at the heel of the peninsula, have been repulsed and have suffered heavy casualties. The main body of the Allies is engaged north and east of Krithnia, at the toe of the peninsula, in attempting to take the strongly fortified Achi Baba hills.

August 11.—Desperate attacks by the southern wing of Germany's army in Poland, between Wlodawa and Cholm, are reported. Heavy bombardments in the neighborhood of Kovno give the Germans the small village of Godlevo, six miles south of the fortified city; elsewhere they are repulsed. Berlin reports the capture of Zambrowo, below the Narew and twenty miles southeast of Lomza, by General von Gallwitz's forces. General von Hindenburg is understood to be in direct command of the attack on Kovno at present.

August 12.—The attack on Dvinsk seems to be materially hindered by Russian opposition, where the Russians have re-occupied the town of Toviny, 45 miles northeast of Kovno. At Kovno, von Hindenburg's forces progress steadily. Northeast and east of Warsaw the progress is rapid, Siedlce being taken, and the Germans reaching a point within 65 miles of the Bug.

London reports two trenches gained at Krithnia, Gallipoli, altho at Achi Baba and Ari Burnu violent struggles show no gain for the Allies.

Nish reports that the Austrians have recommenced the bombardment of Belgrade, Servia, and that the Servians retaliate with an artillery attack on Semlin.

August 14.—The forces of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, which have been forcing their way east of Warsaw, are reported to have reached a point 35 miles west of Brest-Litovsk and within ten miles of the Bug to the north.

August 15.—Prince Leopold of Bavaria forces a crossing of the Bug, Berlin reports, at a point 15 miles north of Brest-Litovsk. Kovno is being continuously shelled.

August 16.—General von Eichorn's army takes the outer fortifications of Kovno, in the Baltic provinces. A fort north

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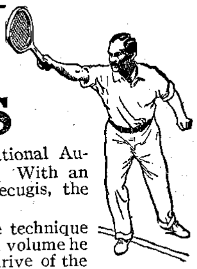

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of Novogeorgievsk and two subsidiary fortifications are taken by storm.

The *Royal Edward*, a British transport carrying troops to the Dardanelles, is sunk in the Ægean Sea by a German submarine. Nearly 1,000 soldiers are said to be lost.

August 17.—Kovno falls, threatening all the railway-lines between Grodno, Vilna, Brest-Litovsk, Dvinsk, and Petrograd.

GENERAL

August 13.—London reports that Germany is putting into force two regulations intended to control the consumption of cotton in the Empire.

England holds up two consignments of coal purchased by a Swedish firm for the Swedish Navy.

August 16.—Paris reports continued successes in northern Kamerun, western Africa, where Allied troops have put the German colonists to flight in two recent engagements of importance.

GENERAL FOREIGN

August 12.—Captain Beach, of the United States cruiser *Washington*, present Administrator of Customs at Port-au-Prince, takes charge of the Haitian Presidential election.

August 16.—The American Consul at Chihuahua reports that General Villa is making restitution to all foreign shopkeepers in the districts controlled by him, who were previously dispossest.

DOMESTIC

August 11.—The State grand jury of Illinois brings indictment against the captain and engineer of the *Eastland* and four of the owners for criminal negligence and responsibility for the sinking of that vessel.

Reports from the three southernmost counties of Texas declare the Americans there to be armed and fully prepared for raiding Mexicans, supposed to be of the Carranza faction.

August 12.—The French Ambassador makes the second payment by his Government for the American-owned cotton on the steamship *Dacia*.

Postmaster-General Burleson authorizes an 11-cent postage-stamp, to be dark green, with the profile head of Franklin, from the Houdon bust.

August 13.—The Pan-American Conference's peace plea is sent to Mexico, urging all factions to cease fighting and unite in one constitutional government.

August 14.—A final estimate of the dead in the *Eastland* disaster in the Chicago River, July 24, is 852.

August 15.—The German Government reports to Washington over sixty occasions on which British ships have made use of neutral flags to escape detection by the enemy, in seven of which cases the American flag or insignia was employed.

Leo Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, of Marietta, Georgia, serving life-sentence and only recently released from the hospital after a murderous attack by a fellow convict, is taken from jail by twenty-five masked men and hanged to a tree in Marietta. Only with difficulty is his body, when found, saved from mutilation by Georgia whites.

August 16.—Brownsville, Texas, reports that armed Mexicans are advancing to attack the town of Mercedes, 35 miles northwest of that city. General Funston reports a fusillade at San Antonio.

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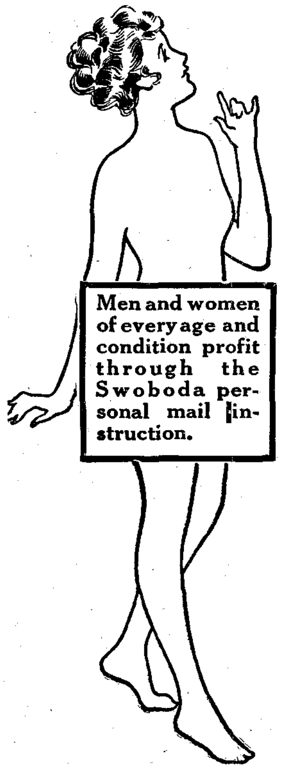

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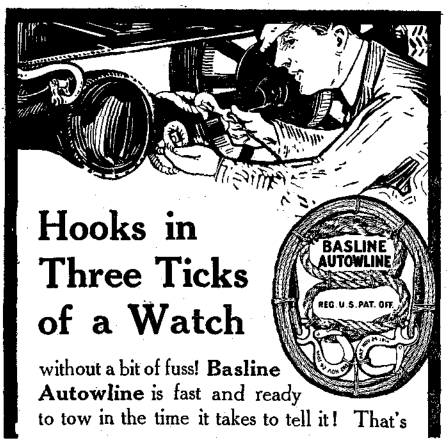

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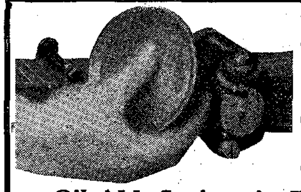

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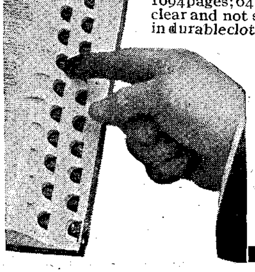

Something NEW in Shakespeare

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New York

A three-days' hurricane accompanied by a tidal wave sweeps along the Gulf Coast, causing nearly 150 known deaths and a $30,000,000 property loss. With all telegraphic communications cut off, wireless reports declare Galveston, Texas, saved by its sea-wall and suffering a comparatively small proportion of the loss.

August 18.—Governor Harris, of Georgia, offers $500 apiece for the arrest and conviction of the lynchers of Leo Frank.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"I. L. K.," Donnellson, Ill.—"Is it correct to say 'The cattle were almost suffocated by the wind'?"

Yes. To suffocate is to choke or stifle by stopping the breath in any way; as by wind, etc. Therefore, the sentence is correct.

"D. M. R.," Talcott, W. Va.—"Which is correct, and why—'I knew it to be *she*,' or 'I knew it to be *her*'?"

Bullions' "English Grammar" states the following: "A verb in the infinitive may be the object of another verb; verbs which take the infinitive as their object are transitive verbs in the active voice; and *the infinitive, either alone or modified by other words, is equivalent to the objective case.* This being the case, "her" would be the proper word to use, as the pronoun "it" is the object of the verb "knew," or part of the phrase "it to be her," which is the object, and hence in the objective case. Therefore, the sentence should read "I knew it to be *her*."

"A. M. C. W.," Helena, Mont.—"Kindly give the distinction between *each other* and *one another*, also between *thoroughbred* and *pure-bred* as applied to stock."

"Each other" should always be applied to two only, whereas "one another" should be used where more than two are concerned. For example, "The two friends congratulated *each other*," that is, each one congratulated the other. "This commandment I give unto you, that ye love *one another*," that is, all should love one another. The term "thoroughbred" is especially applied to horses. Cattle and other animals of pure or unmixed breed are preferably termed "pure-bred."

"H. T. W.," Riceville, Ia.—"Please give the meaning and pronunciation of the word 'cache.' Also, the pronunciation of the word 'cash.'"

The word *cache* is pronounced *kash—a* as in *fast* or *far; sh* as in *ship*, and means a place for concealing or storing anything, as a hole in the ground or a cavity under a heap of stones; also, provisions, ammunition, etc., stored in such a place. *Cash* is pronounced *kash—a* as in *fat; sh* as in *ship*.

"A. M. Q.," Newburgh, N. Y.—"What form of salutation is correct in addressing a letter to an unmarried woman, when referring to business matters?"

"Madam" or "Dear Madam." If the person addressed is an old customer, then it is permissible to say "Dear Miss——," inserting the surname here.

"S. S.," Richmond, Va.—"Are the following sentences grammatically correct? (1) 'He was a negro of *an* untrustworthy character.' (2) 'Shakespeare *did to life* the character of Dogberry.' (3) '*Whilst neither of us knows* much about it *I am content to say* that John is right.' (4) '*There are* not wisdom, justice, and kindness enough in the world.' (5) 'This is the only course in which I think I ought to *breathe* my horse.' (6) '*On one such* occasion as the present every man feels satisfied with the future.' (7) 'Would you hie yourself off?'"

(1) The "an" is not ungrammatical, but had better be omitted. (2) Say, "drew to the life." (3) This sentence is correct, except that "while" is preferred to "whilst" in this country. (4) This sentence is correct. (5) This use of "breathe" is correct. (6) Say, "On such an" for "On one such." (7) This sentence is correct, but is archaic or poetic.

"C. T. A.," Baton Rouge, La.—"(1) Kindly inform me whether the noun 'people' can be used with a singular verb, and if so, when? (2) In the following sentence should the verb be singular or plural? 'Three thousand six hundred dollars *is* or *are* the personal property and real estate.'"

(1) *People* is a collective noun, and is treated as a singular or plural according to the intention of the speaker or writer to suggest the idea of the people acting or considered as one body, or acting or considered individually. (2) The singular form is not only permissible, but preferable. A multiple, or a sum or collection of units, is viewed as a singular and should be used. The following illustration serves to explain the sentence under consideration: "The hundred dollars is here" is correct when the amount is viewed as one sum. When the separate coins are referred to, the expression is plural; as, "This certifies that there *have been* deposited in the Treasury of the United States five silver dollars."

"J. C. M.," Mound City, Kan.—"Which is the correct way to spell the name *Lucile* or *Lucille*?"

Lucile is the correct spelling.

"G. S.," Sherburne, N. Y.—"Which syllable of the nouns *address* and *allies* should be accented?"

The correct pronunciation of *allies* is *a-laiz'—ai* as in *aisle*, and of *address—ad-dress'*.

"J. H. L.," Washington, D. C.—"Which is correct: 'You *had* better see the doctor,' or 'You *would* better see the doctor'?"

Both are correct. "You *had better*" makes use of a long-established English idiom; *would better* is felt by some persons to be the more logical construction, but the critics of *had better* have, in the eyes of many of us, the look of purists.

"L. H.," New York City.—"Which is correct: '*None* of these *is* in stock,' or '*None* of these *are* in stock'?"

None is construed in the singular or plural as the sense, or the best expression of the meaning intended, may require. "Did you buy melons?" "There *were none* in the market." "Have you brought me a letter?" "There *was none* in your letter-box." When the singular or plural equally well expresses the sense, the plural is commonly used. "*None* of these words *are* now current."

"W. E. K.," Canton, Kan.—"(1) Are children born on American soil of foreign-born unnaturalized parents American citizens, or do they (the children) have to be naturalized before they are American citizens? (2) Is the murder of Sir William Wallace's wife as related in 'Scottish Chiefs' a historical fact?"

(1) Children of foreign parentage may declare *their citizenship on attaining majority.* Until then they take the nationality of the father. (2) The facts related in "Scottish Chiefs" are commonly believed to be based on history.

"E. L. T.," Baltimore, Md.—"Is the word 'ain't' objectionable to a serious degree, in English use? Does it reflect upon the intelligence of the person using it?"

Ain't is a contracted form of *are not*, which is occasionally used also for *am not* and *is not*. Its use for *is not, has not*, and *have not*, tho common, is illiterate. As a dialectal verb *ain't* was used by Frances Burney (afterward Madame d'Arblay), in her novel *Evelina*, published in 1778; also by Charles Lamb, in his *Life and Letters* in 1827, and is to be found frequently in Dickens's works.

"M. Z.," New York City.—"Kindly inform me as to the origin of the name of 'Tommy Atkins' and its connection with a British soldier."

The expression *Tommy Atkins* had its origin in a pamphlet issued at one time to all British soldiers, in which were to be entered the name, age, term of service, etc., of each individual. With each book a form was sent out by the War Office and the sample name filled in on it was *Tommy Atkins*, corresponding to the *John Doe* of legal documents. This, by an easy transference, soon became the nickname of the British soldier.

"R. S. M.," Zanesville, O.—"Which is correct: 'Keep *off* the grass,' or 'Keep *off of* the grass'?"

The expression "off of" is now generally considered dialectal, the "of" being redundant. It has had the sanction of literary usage, however, and is to be found in Shakespeare's *2 Henry VI.*, act ii, scene 1; in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, ch. 1, and in Steele's *Spectator*, No. 306.

"G. S. J.," Aberdeen, Wash.—"How would you write the possessive singular of the sentence 'The hat of Thomas is costly'?"

"Thomas's hat is costly."